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French Coast Subjected to Most Violent Raid of War

Thousands Watch "Invasion Ports" Battered for Over Four Hours

Folkestone, Feb. 16.

BRITAIN'S battering air attack on "invasion ports" passed the four hour mark early today, in the longest and heaviest raid yet on the German occupied Channel coast.

Searchlights were barely able to penetrate a smoke pall cast up from tremendous fires and explosions.

There was a brief lull just before midnight then the bombardment was resumed, harder than ever.

Two particularly heavy explosions, apparently ammunition dumps, literally made the British coast shudder, and the French coast line was lit up like a bonfire as the R.A.F. swooped from starlit skies.

The attack opened shortly after dusk and for the first half hour British craft dropped bombs in such numbers that the explosions shook buildings and rattled windows in Folkestone.

Other waves of bombers roared after the first batch and more fires and explosion flashes lit the skies. Thousands of persons lined the coast to watch.

Boulogne Heavily Hit

The Boulogne area was hit heaviest. The roar of guns and crash of bombs rolled across the Channel like tremendous peals of thunder throughout the first half hour.

Fierce fires in Boulogne cost a bright red glow several miles in diameter above the town.

The 20 mile coast strip from Boulogne to Calais was lined with flames. Flames also shot up near Cape Gris-Nez. Tracer bullets, white flares and flaming onions" were plainly visible from Folkestone as ground defences fought back.

The bombers also pasted Dunkirk and Calais.

A London Press Association reporter stationed on the coast since the beginning of the war, described the raid as nothing like it ever was seen before. The French coast as far as one could see appeared a mass of flame."

Another observer said "one huge explosion and a blinding flash near Boulogne was the most vivid I have ever seen. It must have been an ammunition dump."

While the French channel coast was being subjected to the most terrific pounding of the war, other units raided the Ruhr valley, the Air Ministry announced today.

Bombs were dropped on Gelsenkirchen, Duisberg and Ruhrort, the Air Ministry said. The Gelsenkirchen targets were oil refineries.

The raiders also selected other targets inland and ports along the Rhine.—United Press.

British Advance Into Tripolitania

All Italian Resistance Thought Broken by Fall of Benghazi

Cairo, Feb. 16.

British forces crossed the border into Tripolitania, Military headquarters announced in a communique today.

Tripolitania is the western half of Libya; with capture of Benghazi, the British conquered Cyrenaica, the eastern half.

At several points, the communique said, British forces were chasing Italians along the coast road toward Tripoli, capital of Libya.

Observers here believed that Italian resistance definitely was broken with the capture of Benghazi and that the road to Tripoli was wide open.

The Italians, it was estimated lost 30,000 men in the Benghazi area, military observers pointed out.

Convoy Attacked

The Fleet air arm meanwhile attacked four merchant ships escorted by two destroyers in the Central Mediterranean and sunk one on the night of February 13-14, it was revealed in an R.A.F. communique.

Supporting the British advance into Eritrea and Abyssinia, the R.A.F. attacked and hit Italian gun positions and the railway in the Keren sector, while fighters machine-gunned aerodromes and landing grounds at Zula.

R.A.F. heavy bombers again attacked aerodromes in the Dodecanese Islands the night of February 13-14 and caused heavy explosions in Midi Bay, the communique said. One bomber did not return from the flight.

The Italians raided Malta the same night, slightly damaging the hospital, and killed three patients, said the communique.

Two Sectors Occupied

Successes were reported by British land forces in the Sudan, where the Quissan and Blienile sectors were occupied, said the military headquarters communique.

An Italian detachment was surprised and routed southwest of Asosa and suffered many casualties, it was said.

On the South African front British troops occupied the important Italian port of Kismayu in Italian Somaliland. Guns and munitions, as well as armoured cars and other equipment were captured and prisoners were taken, it was announced.

One ship was found scuttled in the harbour and three others were damaged but still floating, said the communique. Oil storage tanks had been set afire.

"The Navy and the R.A.F. cooperated in the operations," said the communique."—United Press.

Activity in Abyssinia

London, Feb. 16.

Fresh news of the activity of the British military mission in Abyssinia has just been revealed by a Reuter's special correspondent.

After a long and difficult journey into the interior of Abyssinia, the correspondent met the leader of the mission, a British colonel who is known and feared by the Italians.

The British leader said that when the British mission finally reached its position six months ago, it found the Abyssinians in a state of revolt, and with their help, the natives have continually harassed the Italians, despite constant attacks by Italian aircraft and troops.

A message from their Emperor was circulated to the natives by the mission, and patriot bands were organized to harass the Italians and cut off small bodies of enemy troops.

In a desperate attempt to retrieve the situation, the Italians announced that the British would be thrown out of Abyssinia within a week, but the British mission continued its activities, and the Italians were steadily pushed back.

When news came of the British offensive in Eritrea, and of the Emperor's return to his country, troops came from all over Abyssinia and offered their services to Haile Selassie.—Reuter.

Many Prisoners Being Taken by Greeks

Attack Pushed on Front From Ochrida to Adriatic

London, Feb. 16.

The Greek offensive which began on Thursday along the whole front from the shores of Lake Ochrida to the Adriatic was being pushed forward with vigour and determination, according to the Athens Radio, and a Press Ministry statement said it was not expected to be long before fresh important successes were announced.

The efforts of the Greek army yesterday were devoted to a thorough mopping up of the mountain range to the north of Klisura. By capturing another important and strongly fortified hill the Greek forces had succeeded in making a flanking movement around one edge of the range. —Reuter.

Details Given

Athens, Feb. 16.

The Greek multi-pronged offensive continued yesterday over a wide front, a Government spokesman announced.

Italians were dislodged from strong positions and 100 were taken prisoner, the spokesman said. Much booty was captured and many Italians were killed and wounded while attempting a counter-attack.

The Greek radio on the central front said that Greeks had taken 1,000 Italians prisoner, and seized many machine-guns and automatic rifles. The Greek artillery permitted Italian troops to approach within range, then opened heavy fire, driving the Italians from positions, the radio said. British bombers also raided the Italian troops.

"Local successful fighting dislodged the enemy from strongly fortified positions guarded by barbed wire and resulted in 300 prisoners being captured," reported the official war communique.—United Press.

Nazis Put to Flight in Attempted Mass Daylight Raid on Britain

Widespread German Attacks Continued But None Reaches Great Intensity; Two Bombers Downed

London, Feb. 16.

Widespread German raids over Britain continued early this morning but none of the raids reached greatest intensity.

British night fighters battled a lone Nazi raider which dropped incendiary bombs in a residential area in an eastern town.

The Luftwaffe attempted a mass daylight raid yesterday at 5 p.m. In brilliant sunshine the raiders swarmed over the Channel and crossed the Kent coast near Dover, only to be met by other swarms of British Spitfires who engaged them in combat and drove them back.

First incendiary bombs for a month were dropped on Liverpool. A bomber was shot down in south-west England. It apparently was loaded with incendiary bombs for it blazed furiously for four hours.

The first raid on the London area came at 9 p.m. and the all-clear sounded after a brief burst of gunfire. Raiders also were reported over the Midlands, and north-west and north-east England and eastern Scotland.

The Air and Home security Ministries announced that two German bombers were destroyed off the east coast during the daylight raids, while another bomber was shot down over the east coast by anti-aircraft fire.

Two British fighters were missing after last night's patrol, it was said.—United Press.

Landing of "Paratroops" Confirmed

Daring British Exploit Has Mussolini Worried

London, Feb. 16.

The Ministry of Information yesterday confirmed Italian announcement that British parachute troops had landed in southern Italy.

Objective of the lading, said the Ministry, was operation against a southern Italian port. "Some of the men have not returned," the Ministry added.—United Press.

Mussolini Concerned

London, Feb. 16.

The purpose behind the daring landing of British parachute troops in Italy, confirmed in London today, is not clear, nor at present can it be stated what were the results achieved, writes Reuters air correspondent.

The exploit coincides with the steady march of General Sir Archibald Wavell's Army towards Tripoli, the slow crumbling of the rest of Italy's African Empire, the opening of a new Greek offensive in Albania and heavy air blows against Rhodes and Sicily, two of Italy's most important island beses in the eastern and central Mediterranean.

Whatever may be the sequel, it must be rated as one of the most thrilling in the long list of audacious strokes carried out against Mussolini, who himself has given convincing proof of the concern it has occasioned him.

Secret Revealed

The Duce personally draws up the Italian High Command communiques. Yesterday he took the unprecedented step of telling the British High Command that British parachutists landed in southern Italy had been rounded up. Military practice dictated that he should have kept such a secret.

Informed circles in London are asking why he did not do so—Was he concerned to allay the growing public anxiety over Italy's vulnerability to attack from the air, sea and now the land?—That seems the likely explanation.

The Italian radio went a step further last night in gratuitously informing Britain that it knew what these men from the skies were after.—a secret" the Italians might well have kept themselves.

The objective, it stated, was "the world's longest aqueduct" of Apulia, which supplies 302 Italian towns with water. Behind this seemingly ingeneous assertion may lie the desire to trick Britain into declaring what was the precise objective of the parachutists, because of incidents of sabotage which they have found difficult to pin down either to internal or external causes.

Treated As War Prisoners

It is believed that some of the parachutists dropped on Italian soil have made their escape.

A number of British parachutists captured in the south of Italy will be treated as prisoners of war, said a semi-official statement issued in Rome yesterday.

The prisoners will be lodged in a concentration camp where representatives of the International Red Cross will be allowed to visit them.—Reuter.

Genoa Casualties

Genoa, Feb. 16.

The death toll as a result of the recent naval shelling of Genoa, great Italian port, yesterday rose to 144 when more bodies were recovered from debris, it was announced here. The list of persons wounded rose to 323, it was said.—United Press.

Athens Denies Nazi Peace Pressure

Athens, Feb. 16.

The official news agency, Agence Athène, yesterday issued a statement denying reports abroad that Germany was bringing pressure on Greece to make peace with Italy.

"The war with Italy will be fought to the end," the news agency said.—United Press.

Small Ships Ordered To Carry Radios

London, Feb. 16.

The Admiralty yesterday ordered all British ships under 1,600 gross tons to be equipped with radios capable of receiving British Broadcasting Company news bulletins.

The Admiralty also ordered a wireless watch to be maintained from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., British Standard Time.

The order was interpreted as an additional invasion precaution so that all ships at sea might be acquainted with the home situation.—United Press.

American Aviator Killed Flying for Britain

London, Feb. 16.

The Air Ministry announced today the death of Pilot Edwin Edgell Orbizon, 23, of Oklahoma, killed while chasing a German plane. Pilot Orbizon was on a training flight.—United Press.

Italian Plane Downed at Gallabat

After the British capture of Gallabat on the Sudan-Abyssinian frontier, the British found this burnt-out remnant of an Italian plane which had been shot down in air battles over the important strategic fort.

N.E.I. Ready to "Fight Aggression"

British Defences in Far East Steadily Made Stronger; Conferences Held in Washington

Washington, Feb. 16.

THE Netherlands East Indies will "fight aggression," Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told newspapermen late yesterday following a conference with Dr. A. Loudon, Dutch Minister to Washington.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, after a conference with Mr. Hull and Mr. Richard Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, said British forces in the Orient were being increased steadily.

These developments characterized a day of conferences in which State Department officials surveyed the Far Eastern situation and instructed American Consulates to authorize American vessels to take extra passengers, if necessary, in evacuating nationals from the Orient.

The Balkan situation also was discussed at State Department conferences, it was understood.

Lord Halifax said the British in many parts of the Orient "have been increasing their general forces quite substantially."

Dr. Loudon, commenting on Lord Halifax' statement said he understood "it was quite true," indicating close collaboration between the British and Dutch.

Dr. Loudon, disclaimed any knowledge of any new Japanese commercial demands on the Netherlands East Indies.

All Interested

Lord Halifax, questioned whether he felt the Far Eastern situation had deteriorated recently replied: "I would not say that. It is a part of the world in which we all are interested."

Lord Halifax discussed other matters than Pacific relations with Mr. Hull, it was said.

He said it was a fair assumption that Britain was interested in keeping Pacific matters "from going to pieces," and added, "we have been working at that all along."

The three way talk between Mr. Hull, Lord Halifax and Mr. Casey, was regarded as extremely significant by observers here.

Previously to that conference, Lord Halifax visited Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, for 45 minutes. Both men declined to discuss the nature of their discussion.

Mr. Welles also conferred briefly with the Yugoslavian Minister. The Netherlands Minister, meanwhile, arranged for a conference with Mr. Hull.

Ships May Carry More

The State Department authorized consulates to issue emergency certificates permitting accommodation of travellers in public rooms and other parts of ships where passengers ordinarily are not carried, in order to facilitate evacuation from the Far East.

Thus, it was estimated that the President Coolidge would be able to carry 1,200 persons instead of the normal 900 passengers.

Observers understood that the State Department did not contemplate sending any special evacuation ships to the Orient. (The American Consulate-General in Shanghai announced special ships would not be sent to the Orient, when U.S. nationals were circularized earlier this week.)

Officials here estimated there are 6,174 American Occidentals in China, about 2,000 in Japan, 1,547 in Hongkong and 128 in French Indo-China —United Press.

Batavia Denies Ultimatum

Economic Negotiations Marking Time; Britain Glad of Thai Statement

Batavia, Feb. 16.

The Netherlands East Indies Government late yesterday officially denied it had received any ultimatum from Japan.

Economic negotiations between delegates of the two countries were said to be marking time and the situation was considered unchanged.

The official order sending Dutch ships into neutral ports was withdrawn and no explanation of either the order or the withdrawal was made.

Earlier this week the Admiralty had ordered all Dutch ships in the Pacific not to venture north of the Philippines and ordered several to proceed to Manila or other neutral ports.—United Press.

Japanese Patrol Thai Coast

London, Feb. 16.

Responsible diplomats here yesterday received information Japanese warships from Hainan were patrolling off the coast of Thailand.

(United Press reports from Saigon earlier this week carried similar information.)

Meanwhile, a Rome radio report was heard here saying that Emperor Hirohito of Japan had received Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, and Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo, War Minister, in special audiences. —United Press.

Empire Air Training Scheme In Full Swing

Construction of Schools Seven Months Ahead of Schedule; First Canadian Pilots Now in Britain

By Wing Commander L. V. Fraser
Special to the "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 15.

THE first batch of Empire trained pilots are now in action with the R.A.F. against the Nazis, flying from aerodromes in Britain itself. These airmen, trained in Canada, herald a steady stream from the Dominion to Britain, and have already shown, by their performance in battle, how much may be expected from the thousands who will follow. Some of these men have already carried out bombing raids on Germany, besides attacking enemy shipping, and taking part in fights with Messerschmidts over the North Sea.

The Empire air training scheme provides for the instruction of some twenty thousand pilots and thirty thousand other personnel each year. So rapid has been the progress, however, that the original scheme has been left far behind, and the estimated cost of £120,000,000 is likely to be greatly exceeded. So far the expenditure has been nearly double that anticipated for the period.

At the end of last December more than twice as many pilots had graduated from training camps than was actually contemplated under the original scheme, and should this tempo be maintained it will mean that all the schools due to be in operation by December 1941—48 out of a total of 83—will actually be working in full swing by July.

By September all the units and schools proposed will be operating fully seven months before they were scheduled to be completed. More than three times as many training planes for the use of these schools will be needed by June, as compared with the present, when there are barely sufficient machines of all types to cope with the number of pupils. It is confidently stated, however, that the planes will be ready and waiting for the pupils.

The seed-up in construction work on planes began with the fall of France last June. Over 20,000,000 yards of soil have been moved to provide suitable airfields and for the construction of hardened runways, and by now 95 per cent. of the development of aerodromes has been accomplished. Over twenty training schools are in active operation on these new airfields.

(Continued on page 2, col. 7 *)

Straits of Singapore Mined by Britain

London, Feb. 16.

Mining of the eastern entrance to the Straits of Singapore is announced by the British Admiralty today. The Admiralty issued a notice stating that a specified area is dangerous to navigation.—Reuter.

Britons Reminded Of Advice to Leave

Caution of Last October Repeated in Embassy Press Release Issued Here

Advice given to British subjects who have no good reason for remaining in occupied China to leave was repeated yesterday evening in a communiqué issued by the British Embassy. The communiqué indicated that nothing new had occurred to make the advice to consider leaving any more urgent than it was when it was first given last October. The advice given at that time "still holds good," in the words of the communiqué.

The following is the text of the press release:—

"It will be recalled that in October last the British authorities advised enquirers that any British subjects who had no good reason for remaining should consider the advisability of leaving occupied China. This advice still holds good. Decision whether to leave or remain and any consequent arrangements must be made individually according to personal circumstances. In coming to a decision, however, it must be realised that it will almost certainly be impossible to provide special facilities for departure at short notice. It should also be borne in mind that Far Eastern shipping services are already seriously curtailed and that accommodation on Ocean-going ships is limited and booking should be made well in advance of sailing dates."

No Evacuation in Japan

Yokohama, Feb. 16.

Despite the series of evacuation orders, local British and American residents numbering more than 1,000, show no signs of leaving Japan for their respective homelands, the "Hochi Shimbun" reported today.

It is understood that the number of those British and Americans who have already returned home since last September, when the first evacuation orders were given, totalled only 140, the "Hochi Shimbun" said, adding that branch offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and other foreign companies here still carry on business as usual despite the rumours of mounting tension in the Far East. —Domei.

King Alfonso Suffers Another Heart Attack

Doctors Rush to Bedside Of Stricken Ex-Monarch

Rome, Feb. 16.

Former King Alfonso of Spain suffered another heart attack here during the night, it was announced yesterday.

Doctors rushed to his bedside and administered an injection. He was reported resting quietly yesterday morning but his condition was considered grave.

The former King's chief physician issued a bulletin which said Alfonso's condition was "stationary with frequent periods of weakness."

The head of Alfonso's household, Marquis Emilio del Orres, 74, has been ill during the past week with influenza which developed into pneumonia. His condition also was said to be critical.—United Press.

Nazi Mission Recalled

London, Feb. 16.

Herr von Hintig, head of the German commercial mission which arrived in Syria several weeks ago, is on his way back to Berlin with several of his collaborators following a request by the French government that he be recalled, states a Jerusalem dispatch to the Independent French Agency. The French government is reported to have stated that Herr von Hintig's propaganda activities made his presence in Syria undesirable.—Reuter

Britain to Break With Sofia if Nazis Enter

German Preparations to Drive Into Bulgaria Declared Almost Complete; Bridges Mined, Supplies Organized and Barracks Built

Sofia, Feb. 16.

IT was clear that should German troops occupy Bulgaria or use it as a base for an attack against Greece, Britain would break off diplomatic relations with Sofia, and take whatever steps might be necessary, diplomatic circles declared here today.

Newly mobilized Bulgarian troops are being sent to the only frontier where Bulgaria is not threatened, namely, the Turkish frontier, it is reported. This, on the face of it, would appear to be a move in favour of Germany.

There appears to be doubt that German preparations in Bulgaria are almost complete. Bridges have been mined, food supplies organized, and barracks prepared. Shoes and clothing were being rationed from last night.

The Germans appear to be already making inroads into the nation's food supplies. Various Bulgarian classes are being called up quietly for training, and a number of buildings have been requisitioned. These steps are described in local political circles as purely defensive measures.

On Yugoslav frontier there are at present only three German divisions, but on the Russian-Rumanian border barracks were being taken over by German troops all last week.

Transports Move South

Other German troops were being massed at Constanza, where troopships were lying with steam up.

Large quantities of material were being brought to ports on the Danube along the Bulgarian boundary.

New detachments of Austrian moutain troops were still arriving in Bucharest yesterday, and Reuter's special correspondent saw lines of transports moving south.

Rumanian hospitals have been taken over by German medical staffs and it is stated that school buildings will shortly be requisitioned as military hospitals.

Large quantities of Russian oil are arriving at Varna, while Rumanian oil supplies are being rushed to Giurgiu. —Reuter.

Drive Said Prepared

New York, Feb. 15.

The possibility of an imminent German sweep into Bulgaria was further accentuated today as reports from the Balkins tended to substantiate rumours that Germany was rapidly preparing ground, both military and diplomatic, for an attempted drive through the Balkins into Greece.

On the diplomatic front, the German Government's sudden invitation to the Reich of the Yugoslav Premier, M. Dragisa Cvetkovich and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Alexander Cincar-Markovich, was regarded as an indication that Germany desired to secure Yugoslav's approval for the transit of German troops through Yugoslavian territory.

Reports telling of German military activities claimed that German troops were already massed along the northern Yugoslav border in readiness to creep southward into Bulgaria and Greece by way of the Danube tributaries and the Vardar River in Yugoslavia.

Action Said Already Taken

According to other despatches from Bulgaria, about 20,000 special units of the Germany Army were reported to have moved into Bulgarian territory aeready and have taken control of aerodromes and vital communication centres.

Reports from Bitolj, southern Yugoslavia, stated that the Greek Government had ordered up all army reservists of the classes of 1933 to 1935, technical reservists of classes 1930 to 1938, naval roservists of the 1933 class and all reserves of the medical corps.

Observers in Turkey reported that the Turkish press had suddenly stiffened its attitude toward Germany in the face of despatches stating that the German Army was preparing for an offensive in the Balkins.—Domei.

Soviet Fleet Sails On Manœuvres

Berne, Feb. 16.

The Soviet fleet has sailed on manœuvres in the Black Sea, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Swiss newspapers.—Reuter.

Nazis Ready to Pay —At Others' Cost

Yugoslavia Said Offered Territorial Gains in Return for Aid

Belgrade, Feb. 16.

The fantastic price which Germany is ready to pay at other people's expense for co-operation in the Balkans in her new order in Europe is revealed by offers made to the Yugoslav Ministers yesterday, according to well-informed circles here.

Hitler is stated to have made concrete proposals, and is said to expect concrete replies. He is reported to have offered Yugoslavia:

The Drim valley in northern Albania, together with the town of Scutari, which the Montegrins have wanted for many years;

An outlet to the Ægean sea at Salonika by means of a corridor; and

Territory around Lake Ochrida, which would presumably include Koritza and other towns captured by the Greeks.

Responsible circles here do not believe Hitler's offer can be accepted. —Reuter.

Italian Paper "Explains"

Rome, Feb. 16.

Axis war interests in the Balkans were discussed at Yugoslavian-German conversations at Salzburg, the authoritative "Popolo di Roma," said yesterday.

Purpose of the meeting, the newspaper said, was to reach a common understanding in order to avoid any "surprises." Participants in the conversations, said the "Popolo di Roma," concluded "there was no place in the Balkans for England."

"Well informed reports state the Salzburg talks had as their purpose not only particular questions such as certain aspects of Yugoslavian relations with Germany and Italy—which long have been cordial and active—but especially the general Balkan situation, in which Yugoslavia holds a position of the first order and where the Axis has many interests which the war has considerably increased," the "Popolo di Roma" said.

"It was understood here," said the newspaper, "that during the talks no particular or contingent questions were discussed but instead that the general complexion of the Balkan situation was examined for the purpose of reaching a common understanding in the face of present and future events so as to avoid surprises.

"It is known that England directed her intentions towards Bulgaria for the purposes of creating ill feeling and uncertainty, and conflicts between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the purpose of forcing the Axis side.

"It is clear, therefore, that at Salzburg the British attempt to sow seeds of discord in the Balkan countries—which the Axis supports and defends from foreign influences—has been completely frustrated. There is absolutely no place in the Balkans for England."—United Press.

Britain "Too Soft"

Istanbul, Feb. 16.

Britain has been too "soft" in her attitude towards Bulgaria, declared the Turkish Deputy, Mr. Yaltchin, writing in the newspaper "Haber." "It is strange," he wrote, "that Britain did not understand Bulgaria earlier and that she continued trusting and sympathizing. Turkey hopes that her London allies and friends now understand Bulgaria better and that they will use their knowledge when meeting round the peace table." —Reuter.

February 25 Declared Date Set for German March into Bulgaria

Diplomatic Sources Reveal Supplies Ordered to Be Assembled at Nine Different Points in Country

Zurich, Feb. 16.

Large quantities of foodstuffs were concentrated at keypoints in northern Bulgaria, with instructions that supplies must be assembled by February 25, a diplomatic source revealed late yesterday.

The instructions were understood to mean German troops were expected to enter Bulgaria on that date.

Diplomatic informants said supplies were being assembled at nine different points. The possibility they were for use by Bulgarian troops appeared unlikely, it was said.—United Press.

German Concentrations

Belgrade, Feb. 16.

Several German divisions were concentrated along the Danube opposite Bulgaria, said newspaper reports from Bucharest yesterday.

Troops were concentrated during the past 48 hours, it was said, and war materials were arriving steadily.

M. Dragisa Cvetkovitch, Premier, and Dr Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, Foreign Minister, accompanied by Herr Victor von Heeren, German Minister to Yugoslavia, arrived here from Germany and proceeded to report to Prince Paul, First Regent.

The Yugoslavian officials had conferred in Germany with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

Political observers said they understood Chancellor Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop had made no demands but had endeavourd to obtain assurances of Yugoslavian neutrality for the duration of hostilities.

Reports from reliable sources in London said that the British Minister to Sofia some time ago asked M. Bogdan Filoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, to give assurances Bulgaria would not facilitate German troop movements in the Balkans. M. Filoff was said to have replied he was unable to give such assurances.

From Berlin came reports that a meeting of German and Bulgarian statesmen was expected soon.—United Press.

America's Colossal Defence Machine Begins Operations

"Office of Production Management" Launches Drive Backed by Sweeping Powers of Authority

Washington, Feb. 16.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's new super defence agency, ready to subordinate everything in national life to rearmament efforts, has begun its drive to make the United States the world's great arsenal for the defence of democracy and freedom.

OPM—the Office for Production Management—was created by an executive order. It came into existence on January 7 when President Roosevelt signed commissions of the four members, Industrialist, Mr. William S. Knudsen; Labour Leader, Mr. Sidney Hillman; Secretary of War, Col. Henry L. Stimson, and Secretary of the Navy, Col. Frank Knox.

In the months ahead the letters OPM probably will become as significant and well known to the average citizen as did NRA in the early days of the New Deal. Whereas NRA was one of the President's attempts to defeat the depression of the 1930's, OPM is designed to gear war production facilities so that Great Britain can defeat Germany.

"As Serious as Itself"

Not since Woodrow Wilson made Mr. Bernard E. Beruch Chief of the War Industries Board during the World War has the United States moved so close to rigorous federal regulation of national economic life. For the first time during the present emergency—which Mr. Roosevelt has warned is "as serious as war itself"—the national rearmament effort will be delega'ed to small organization.

The extent the OPM is prepared to go with the broad powers delegated to it by the President was revealed in this part of a statement issued by its four members.

"We shall have need of the active, aggressive and enthusiastic cooperation of every man, woman and child in the United States if we are to make this arsenal in America adequate to successful defense of democracy and freedom. This can only mean that in the immediate future everything in our national life must be subordinated to the necessity for defence."

To management, the OPM said: "Industry must subordinate its concern over the possible effects of tremendous immediate expansion.... unexpressed hope for war-time profits must be sternly repressed."

Appeal to Labour

To labour, it said ".... Intelligent and patriotic cooperation of the men who man the machines is vital.... labor must avoid any attempt to make improper use of its position in the present world-wide emergency. The whole principle of collective bargaining and the rights of labour ....is being challenged."

To both management and labour, it said: "If the totalitarian forces of the world are victorious....both capital and labour will become the involuntary vassals of an all-powerful state."

For all practical purposes responsibility for converting America's economy from a peace-time to a war-time emergency basis has been delegated to a single head, and the name of that single head, President Roosevelt told his press conference is "Knudsen Hillman." That was his answer to questions seeking to learn why he had not vested ultimate executive power in one person.

Thus two former immigrant boys become President Roosevelt's "single head" for the programme designed to speed this country's own defence and to supply Great Britain and other democracies resisting invasion with more planes, more ships, more tanks and more guns.

Native of Denmark

Mr. Knudsen, former production genius of the General Motors Corporation, came to America from Denmark at the age of 20 to work in New York shipyards. Since last June he has been chairman of the national defence advisory commission which OPM supersedes but does not entirely replace.

Mr. Hillman also emigrated to the United States at the age of 20. He came from Lithuania and since then has been an active labour leader in the clothing industry. Before becoming a member of the defence advisory commission he was vice-president of the C.I.O. and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Paradoxically, both Mr. Knudsen's and Mr. Hillman's native countries are victims of the war in Europe. Mr. Knudsen's Denmark is now under the "protection" of Germany. Mr. Hillman's Lithuania was taken over by Russia after its war with Finland.

Mr. Knudsen becomes director general of the OPM; Mr. Hillman associate director general. Col. Stimson and Col. Knox will participate in the OPM's work of policy-making and surveys.

Divisions Established

Under that supreme command, three lesser divisions are established: 1. production, headed by Mr. John Biggers, glass executive, who took the unemployment census of 1938 and who was Mr. Knudsen's aide in the defence commission setup; 2. purchases, headed by Mr. Donald Nelson, mail order executive who has been coordinating all defence commission: 3. priorities, headed by Mr. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., former U.S. Steel Corporation chairman, who is raw mateiral chief in the defence commission.

By executive order, President Roosevelt has shifted to OPM and its divisions virtually all the special executive powers granted him by Congress to speed defence preparations. These include the power to impose priorities on industry to get first claim to tools, raw materials and finished products, and the power, granted President Roosevelt in the draft law, to take over industries whose operators are adjudged contrary to the defence effort.

Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman will sign any priority orders which may be issued, but determination on necessity for priorities and recommendations for action will come from a six-man priorities board headed by Mr. Stettinius. Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman serve as ex officio members of that board, and other members are Mr. Nelson and Mr. Leon Henderson, the defence commission's controller of raw materials prices. The sixth member has yet to be revealed, but it was believed likely to be Mr. Biggers.—United Press.

No Filibuster on Aid Bill Expected

Measure Thought Likely To Be Passed Unchanged From Present Form

Washington, Feb. 15.

Although they will strongly oppose President Roosevelt's Aid to Democracies Bill, isolationist elements in the Senate were not expected to resort to "filibustering" tactics in an attempt to prevent passage of the measure, which goes to the Senate for debate on Monday.

Supporters of the bill are anxious to have it adopted within the next ten days, and Senator Josh Lee, Oklahoma Democrat, launched an appeal to this effect yesterday.

According to all accounts, the bill probably will be adopted in its present state, without any further amendments being voted.

Isolationist Senators, however, will submit a series of amendments tending to ban the cession of part of the American fleet to a third power and to prevent American warships from escorting convoys belonging to a foreign power.

Another important amendment will compel the Department of State to verify Great Britain's war aims before enforcing the provisions of the bill.—Havas.

Italian Libel on U.S. Voting Public

Presidential Election Said "Framed"

Rome, Feb. 16.

The United States can not transfer any more destroyers to Britain because the present U.S. ships are too good, the "Popolo di Roma" said yesterday in an editorial.

The editorial commented on the recent visit to London of Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican chieftain, as follows:

"It was once doubtful whether the United States voting (last presidential elections) was on the level, but it is evident now the election was false.

"President Roosevelt himself chose Mr. Willkie as his opponent in a tremendous fraud which was paid for by the U.S. voters. Thus, American Democracy had occasion to demonstrate its perfection; thus, both President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie champion helping England.

"But the United States has no more antiquated destroyers, since they sold the originals to England. Therefore it is henceforth a question of giving Britain part of the valuable U.S. naval patrimony. This would decimate the U.S. Fleet as a maritime power."—United Press.

Big Somaliland Area Held by British

Whole of South-West Portion Occupied

Nairobi, Feb. 16.

With the occupation of Kismayu the whole of the south-western portion of Italian Somaliland up to the line of the Juba river is now overrun by British troops, says a communique. Approximately 10,000 square miles of enemy territory have fallen into British hands.

Units of the Royal Navy are cooperating by bombardment of many concentrations on the coast. In the northern sector South African units made further progress. Numerous friendly natives welcomed the advancing troops. The natives complained of bad treatment such as forcible removal of their wives and children and stock by the Italians.

Activities of the South African air force are chronicled in a communique which states that a bomber squadron attacked a pontoon bridge between Gobwen (Italian Somaliland) and Jumbo, hitting several pontoons and causing part of the bridge to sink.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mails for Swiss Halted

Zurich, Feb. 16.

Italian mails to Switzerland have been halted, an official radio announcement said yesterday.

Swiss mail to Italy continues regularly, the announcement said but mail destined for Switzerland has halted entirely, being detained at Milan. The reason was not given.—United Press.

• • •

Colonel for Philippines

Washington, Feb. 16.

The War Department yesterday ordered Colonel Allen McBride, Field Artillery, member of the General Staff, to the Philippines as Chief Executive to replace Colonel Arthur W. Holderness, who leaves the Philippines on May 27 to join the General Staff.—United Press.

• • •

Dies at 116

Berlin, Feb. 16.

A peasant aged 116 has just died in Rumania, according to a Bucharest message to the official German news agency. The man, whose name was Michael Sandu, was active up to the time of his death and claimed he never had been ill in his life.—Reuter.

Australian Bomber Leaves Honolulu

Honolulu, Feb. 16.

A huge Australian bombing plane which flew here from San Diego recently, departed, flying west, yesterday. The plane's immediate destination was not disclosed.—United Press.

★Empire Air Scheme Full Swing

(Continued from page 1)

I met some of the very first group of these Dominion trained airmen to fly against Germany on an aerodrome on the English East coast. There were five of them in a tiny flight office at one end of a hangar—two pilot officers and three sergeants. All these men are flying on observation duty in aircraft over German shipping routes, searching for enemy ships, which they attack with either torpedoes or bombs. They also fly on night raids on heavily defended German ports.

Three of four Canadians of the group come from Toronto, and the fourth from Calgary. The fifth member of the group is an American from Atlanta, Georgia. At first they were a little tense and unkeyed, wondering what their first flight would be like. A pilot officer from Toronto was the first to take off. He is about twenty-five years old, and was formerly an accountant. He told me about his first flight as we stood in the tiny flight office.

Night Raid on Port

"My first job," he began," was to navigate a bomber on a night raid over Wilhelmshaven. We expected to run into bright moonlight when we got there, but the weather from the very start was bad, and steadily got worse—we ran into rain, snow and sleet, with little visibility. We couldn't even see a flag which greeted us as we touched the German coastline, but it was there all right.

At one time we thought we were flying into a balloon barrage, since great black smudges kept appearing in the air ahead of us, and the pilot kept swerving to miss them. After a bit, however, we realized that they were big clouds of black smoke made by exploding anti-aircraft gun shells.

"After a time we knew that we were over Wilhelmshaven, and I was itching to let go with the bombs, but the pilot would not let me until we were exactly over our target. We made several direct hits—that's what they taught us in Canada."

Within a fortnight this pilot become a veteran. On his second trip his bomber was attacked by two Messerschmidt 109's while carrying out a daylight patrol on German shipping lanes. The fighters were successfully driven off.

Laying Mines by Air

This same pilot has also taken part in laying of mines by air at the entrances to narrow channels at German harbour mouths. This operation involves most accurate navigation by night, and low flying under the very noses of the Germans.

The American member of the group is a tall fairhaired sergeant, and the first of his nationality to join the Empire training scheme. The first operation on which he flew was in laying mines in narrow shipping channels off the German and Dutch coasts. The youngest of the party is a Canadian sergeant who went straight from a vocational school in Toronto to the Air Force. He has already been on a number of attacks on German shipping with bombs and torpedoes, and has flown on night raids over enemy occupied ports.

"The biggest job so far" he told me, "has been to dive-bomb German ships in a convoy. The warships protecting the convoy let us have plenty, but missed. We dived down on them just as they were coming out of the mouth of the Ems river, in daylight, and I saw a stick of bombs fall on the bow of one of the ships."

FUNERALS

Fritz Alfred Eberhardt

In presence of a large attendance of friends of the parents the funeral (cremation) service for the late Fritz Alfred Eberhardt, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Max W. Eberhardt, was held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel Saturday afternoon. The chief mourners were the father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Max W. Eberhardt. The services according to the rites of the Christian Scientist Church were conducted by Mr. A. Seaborn. On the casket rested a beautiful floral sheaf of white lillies from the parents.

Mr. Harry Westnidge

Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel was filled to overflow on Saturday afternoon when funeral services for the late Mr. Harry Westnidge were held. The chief mourner was the widow. There was a large representation from the China Inland Mission with which body deceased was connected for the past twenty years, also from the Gospel Mission and other religious Societies, others present including Rev. E. J. Ottewell of the Cathedral, Rev. C. Wilfred Allan, Union Church, Mr. C. Kliene, Director of Chinese Studies S.M.C., Mr. C. A. E. Carr, Departmental Secretary Public Health Dept. S.M.C., Mr. W. Charters, Deputy Chief Officer Shanghai Fire Brigade, etc. The services were conducted by Mr. E. Weller of the China Inland Mission who in the course of an address spoke of the work of Mr. Westnidge in the Mission field in Shanghai. Two hymns were sung by the congregation, Mr. A. Macpherson officiated at the organ. The pallbearers were:—Adjutant, McIlvenny (Salvation Army) Mr. R. E. Thomson, Mr. J. A. Eggo, Mr. R. H. Matthews, Mr. F. E. Parry and Mr. H. L. Bourne. A beautiful bunch of violets from the widow was lowered into the grave with the coffin. At the graveside the committal service was read by Mr. Weller while prayer was offered up by Mr Matthew

Japan Risking Honour in Backing Axis Plans

Example of Mussolini Cited by "The Times" in Comment on Far East; "Observer" Expects No War

London, Feb. 16.

"JAPAN has a fine tradition of honour which has hitherto extended to her international dealings," declared "The Times." "It puts her in a different category from Mussolini. If nevertheless she were tempted to copy that statesman she might well ponder his fate.

"He came into the war when he was free to stay out, because he thought he could win spoils without fighting. He made the supreme mistake of supposing that Great Britain would accept defeat. With his main African armies destroyed and his country on the point of being expelled from the whole of his overseas possessions, he is not now an encouraging example. Incidentally his defeat has already relieved Great Britain of one portion of her task.

"When the war is over Japan will still be an island state unable to support herself without foreign trade. And for it she will still need British and American markets. But her position in them must be greatly determined by what she does now. She could not expect that we could trade on the same terms tomorrow with a country that had tried to stab us in the back today."

Observer's Comment

"As far as can be seen today in London there is no reason to expect an immediate extension of the war to the Far East, although the situation is brittle enough to cause undiminished anxiety," says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer."

"Hitler's other fronts—for the Japanese threat is known to be a deliberate element in Germany's present strategy—are developing according to expectations.

"Though German action may be simultaneously launched in the Pacific, the Balkans, and western Mediterranean, it remains the conviction of the best-informed quarters that Hitler's main offensive will take the form of intensified attack by aeroplane, surface raider, and submarine on Atlantic shipping in a supreme attempt to blockade Great Britain.

"That attempt will, it is expected, be accompanied by intensified attack by air upon Britain, but an invasion of Britain is not now expected in most quarters, partly because of its extreme risk to Hitler, to be the main offensive this spring."—Reuter.

Chungking Expects Move

Chungking, Feb. 16.

"With the Pacific situation growing tenser daily, an atmosphere of high expectancy prevails in all countries concerned in Pacific developments," says the official "Central Daily News." "The eyes of all are focussed on Japan as they wonder what will be her next move.

"Japan's southward expansion programme did not start today, but on February 10, 1939, when Japan occupied Hainan Island, which was described by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as the 'Mukden Incident of the Pacific.' The Japanese completed construction of naval, air and military bases on the island. Meanwhile by the Japanese-Indo-China agreement as well as the recent Japanese part in the Indo-China-Thai dispute, Japan is now in a position to dominate the South Seas.

"We must emphasize that stabilization of the Pacific situation is essential in United States assistance to Britain, therefore we believe United States aid to Britain must not be confined to the British Isles but attention should be paid to Singapore as well. Furthermore we still believe the United States cannot check Japan without resort to war through, firstly, tighter economic pressure and secondly, a long-distance naval blockade. The future of the Pacific rests on the United States."

Concentrations Detailed

Japanese troop concentrations in the southern Pacific are reported by the "Central Daily News" as follows: "Of Japanese troops concentrated for the southern Pacific a portion are presently massed at Hainan Island, Canton, Waichow Island, Sisha Islands, Spratly Islands, and French Indo-China. There are two divisions stationed at Canton comprising units belonging to the 18th, 14th and 38th divisions. On Hainan Island are units belonging to the Imperial Guards, 28th and 11th divisions. At Haiphong and Hanoi are units belonging to the Imperial Guards and 28th divisions.

"Part of these units will be used for eventual occupation of Saigon as well as Camranh bay. These units are under the command of the Japanese South China Command There are approximately four Japanese divisions at present concentrated at Formosa. Besides two newly organized divisions one division was transferred at the end of last October from Manchuria to Formosa, while the fifth division was transferred early last November from Kwangsi to Formosa by way of Haiphong. The fifth division completed reorganization early last month. The Formosa divisions are not under the South China command but are receiving orders direct from the Tokyo Imperial General Staff."—Reuter.

Hire Car Stolen By Gang of Six

A Ford hire car was stolen by a gang of six men yesterday afternoon on Jessfield Road, but was later found abandoned on Amherst Avenue by City Government Police. A car was ordered from an address on Jessfield Road shortly before 1 p.m. yesterday and the driver told to go to 140 Robison Road. When the six men arrived at this address one of them produced a pistol, and commanded the chauffeur to accompany him and two other men to Robison Road, West of Penang Road.

One of the other three passengers donned the chauffeur's cap and drove away with the two remaining members of the gang in a westerly direction. The chauffeur was released at 3.15 p.m., and paid $10. The car was later found on Amherst Avenue and detained by the City Government Police. It is thought that the vehicle must have been used in a kidnapping attempt, although no such case has been reported as yet to the S.M.P

Britons May Leave Thailand

Official Advice Given To Women, Children in Spite of Better Outlook

Bangkok, Feb. 16.

The British legation here yesterday advised British women and children to evacuate Thailand as soon as possible.

The warning came on the heels of official announcements from both London and Bangkok that "happy relations" exist between the two countries as result of a recently concluded non-aggression pact.

Both London and Bangkok issued official communiqués on Saturday expressing hope that friendly relations between Britain and Thailand would be maintained.

The Thai Government, meanwhile, issued a communiqué assuring the people that the present tenseness in the Far East does not threaten to involve Thailand. The communiqué urged the nation to remain calm and work toward making Thailand self sufficient.

The official Bangkok radio denied foreign reports that Japan had asked Thailand for naval bases and said Japan and Great Britain both were "lovers of peace."

Japan, the radio said, had assumed the role of mediator in the Thai-French Indo-China dispute in order "to see peace established in this part of the world."

The radio said it was unlikely that Japan would attack Thailand.

Thai Statement Welcomed

An official statement issued here yesterday welcomed Saturday's Bangkok communiqué and declared "it is confirmed that happy relations between Britain and Thailand rest firmly on a basis symbolized by the recent non-aggression pact."

The Bangkok government on Saturday issued a communiqué stressing that friendly relations existed between Thailand and Britain. Thailand recently concluded ratification of non-aggression pacts with Britain, Japan and France.—United Press.

Japanese Report Threats

Bangkok, Feb. 16.

It was learned that Britain has concentrated more than 20,000 soldiers in addition to 150 aeroplanes along the Thailand-Burma and also the Thailand-Malaya borders, causing considerable unrest among the people of Thailand regarding possible active British military action.

With the military preparations, however, Britain has also started an economic offensive against Thailand by restricting or banning the export of oil, rice, lead, rubber and other important commodities to Thailand with the alleged intention of upsetting Thailand's economic system.—Domei.

Two Missing Paintings Found by Italians

Canvases Owned by Briton Hidden by Chambermaid

Florence, Feb. 16.

Police yesterday seized two famous canvases by the 18th century Italian painters Gian Tipolo and Francesco Guardi, which had been sequestered from the property of a British connoissuer.

The Briton, Mr. Arthur Spender, was understood to have been the founder of the British Institute of Florence. Several years before the war he was decorated with the Order Commendatore by the Italian Crown.

In 1938 authorities refused him permission to export the two paintings as they were considered Italian masterpieces. When Italy entered the war the paintings disappeared.

Yesterday sequestration officers discovered them in possession of a former chambermaid in the Spender household, and sent them to the Pinacoteca art galleries in Bologna.—United Press.

M. Peyrouton Resigns From French Cabinet

Vichy, Feb. 16.

M. Marcel Peyrouton, late yesterday resigned as Minister of the Interior, transmitting his powers to Admiral Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Admiral Darlan immediately named M. Peyrouton French Ambassador to Argentina. Admiral Darlan now holds the directorship of home affairs along with his other powers.—United Press.

May Get Important Post

Tokyo, Feb. 16.

A Japanese despatch from Geneva predicts that M. Peyrouton, former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy government who resigned when the cabinet was reorganized, may be appointed to an important post in Indo-China or Algiers. A previous report said that M. Peyrouton might be named Vichy's ambassador to Buenos Aires.—Reuter.

U.S. Naples Consulate May Be Closed

Washington, Feb. 15.

The State Department today announced that the closing of United States Consulate offices at Naples and Palermo, Italy, was being considered upon the request of the Italian Government. While this action was not yet taken, it was stated that it is probable that American consulate officials at these two posts would be withdrawn.—Domei

Armed Gang Makes $71,000 Haul

Valuable Antiques Looted From Shop on Chaotung Road; Gold Overlooked

A huge haul of valuable antiques and curios was made by a gang of armed robbers from a shop at 70 Chaotung Road yesterday morning at 10.45 o'clock. The gang of eight men, three of whom were armed, ransacked the shop from top to bottom after intimidating the occupants, and made off with loot to the value of $71,000. It was at first thought that the total haul was in the region of $200,000, but the robbers overlooked a box containing gold ornaments and jewellery worth nearly $130,000.

The gang pushed into the shop when they found the door open, and intimidated six of the occupants, who were driven to an upstairs room where two more shop assistants were working. Two members of the gang watched this room while the remainder broke open cupboards and cases, seizing the contents. A safe containing a comparatively small sum in cash was also broken open. The whole robbery was over inside ten minutes, although an alarm was not raised by the occupants for well over an hour.

Before the bandits left they tied up the shop owner and his assistants and warned them not to try to raise an alarm for at least an hour. The victims were finally released when a neighbour entered the shop, and finding no one downstairs went up to the first floor.

A box containing the most valu ble property on the premises was completely overlooked by the robbers, since it was lying beneath a pile of papers. The shop-owner, in reporting to the police, stated that this had also been taken, but later found it safely hidden away.

President of Harvard Going to England

Dr. Conant to Give Report To Washington

Washington, Feb. 15.

The White House announced the dispatch of Dr. James B. Conant President of Harvard University, to England as head of a mission charged with sending directly to Washington "recent scientific information of importance to national defence."

It was said that other scientists will be given similar occasional assignments.

It was disclosed that Professor Conant and Mr. Carroll Wilson, who is special liaison officer of the National Defence Research Committee, will remain in England for about one month. Dr. Conant and others left for Lisbon today.—Domei.

Gayda Says U.S. Prolonging War

Rome, Feb. 16.

If the United States would cease aiding Britain the war would be shortened, Sig. Virginio Gayda, reputed to be Premier Benito Mussolini's mouthpiece, wrote in the "Voce d' Italia" today.

Sig. Gayda added a plea that if the American people "could understand the true Europpean situation they would undoubtedly suspend their help to England which by now is useless but ever more compromising."

Britain, Sig. Gayda said, was sending large convoys of United States war materials to reinforce British forces in North Africa. The supplies, he said, were necessitated because of Italian resistance, coupled with the fact that the British presently were sending numerous reinforcements to Greece.—United Press.

Storm Ravages Lisbon

Lisbon, Feb. 16.

Lisbon was ravaged by a hurricane from midnight to 5 a.m. today. Roofs were torn off, glass was shattered, hundreds of houses were damaged, trees were uprooted, telegraph and telephone poles were leveled and walls collapsed.

Traffic throughout the city was paralyzed. Some ships anchored in the harbour asked for aid. Many barges were sunk and many craft went adrift.—United Press.

Put breadcrumbs tied in muslin, about the size of an egg, with cabbage cooked in this wayis easily digested, and the breadcrumbs absorb almost all the smell of the cabbage while cooking.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Glenmore Leader; 2, Banque Eve.
Also ran:—Pearl's Pet, Joyous Colleen, Coy Nancy, Young Lover.
5 lengths.—Time, 18.02.
Win, $21.40. Forecast 6-4 Div. $113.
Place, 1st $10.20; 2nd $15.70.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Chez Marcel; 2, Bebben.
Also ran:—Fu Airing, Wilful Bill, Princess Talgai, Chez Madelon.
2 lengths.—Time, 26.89.
Win, $12.10. Forecast 1-2 Div. $42.60.
Place, 1st $8; 2nd $8.10.
Double Event 1/2 6-1 Div. $18.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Crafty Vicar; 2, Home Forces.
Also ran:—Paddy Bashful, Rusty Birch, Best Canidate, Bonne Paye.
1 length.—Time, 26.58.
Win, $24.50. Forecast 3-5 Div. $85.20.
Place, 1st $14.60; 2nd $11.80.
Double Event 2/3 1-3 Div. $26.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Grayzeb; 2, Five Stars II.
Also ran:—Bowster Boy, L'ousta No, Little Marquis, Triumph.
2½ lengths.—Time, 31.16.
Win, $9.70. Forecast 5-6 Div. $18.90.
Place, 1st $6.30; 2nd $6.10.
Double Event 3/4 3-5 Div. $23.90.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Outsider; 2, Nanette.
Also ran:—Peony, Lucky Jim, Golden Adagio, Odin.
2½ lengths.—Time, 31.01.
Win, $29.80. Forecast 4-3 Div. $53.
Place, 1st $12.90; 2nd $11.90.
Double Event 4/5 5-4 Div. $22.70.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Frisky Bambino; 2, Lady Swift.
Also ran:—Lone Plume, Lucky Polly, Our Fortune, Dover Camp.
A neck.—Time, 30.86.
Win, $34. Forecast 4-5 Div. $159.40.
Place, 1st $14.20; 2nd $15.80.
Double Event 5/6 4-4 Div. $93.50.

7—500 yd flat.—1, Great Wall; 2, Wild Jack.
Also ran:—Swanee, Our Joy, Talisman, Stolen Quota.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.97.
Win, $23.10. Forecast 2-6 Div. $65.20.
Place, 1st $11.40; 2nd $8.70.
Double Event 6/7 4-2 Div. $58.20.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Bright Julie; 2, Captain Charming.
Also ran:—The Buck, Our Delight, Chihli Blue Fox, Bio Queen.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.32.
Win, $17.30. Forecast 5-6 Div. $109.90.
Place, 1st $9.40; 2nd $11.30.
Double Event 7/8 2-5 Div. $39.30.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Tamerlane; 2, Best Consort.
Also ran:—Dingle Reverie, Esquire, Be Snappy, El Caballer.
¾ length.—Time, 30.66.
Win, $57.10. Forecast 1-6 Div. $162.10.
Place, 1st $16.50; 2nd $7.20.
Double Event 8/9 5-1 Div. $131.80.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Don't Fuss; 2, Cannon Fire.
Also ran:—Cordon Bleu, Instructor, Old Coin, Peerless Speed.
Short head.—Time, 30.08.
Win, $70.90. Forecast 4-5 Div. $54.70
Place, 1st $9.80; 2nd $9.70.
Double Event 9/10 1-4 Div. $173.20.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Cordon Orange; 2 Cabotin.
Also ran:—Sans Culotte, Gallant Mayor, Scotch Bobbie, Inverspey.
1 length.—Time, 30.01.
Win, $16.20. Forecast 1-2 Div. $194.70
Place, 1st $19.60; 2nd $31.40.
Double Event 10/11 4-1 Div. $26.50.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, True Patience; 2, Cute Viscount.
Also ran:—Cordon Rough, Grand Society, Black Shadow, Captain Cook.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.99.
Win, $13.80. Forecast 2-6 Div. $100.30.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $13.80.
Double Event 11/12 1-2 Div. $22.60.
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 149; 2nd dog No. 1778; 3rd dog No. 2793.
Unplaced:—1497, 515, 1331.

Vatican Deplores News Reports

Vatican City, Feb. 16.

The "Osservatore Romano" semi-official Vatican organ, yesterday in an editorial deplored published reports regarding the policy of Pope Pius XII to the present war.

The editorial specially deplored allegations that the Pontiff was anti-Democratic, a report that the situation with the Catholic Church in Germany was normal and reports that Pope Pius had expressed belief that France should make an immediate treaty of peace with Germany.—United Press.

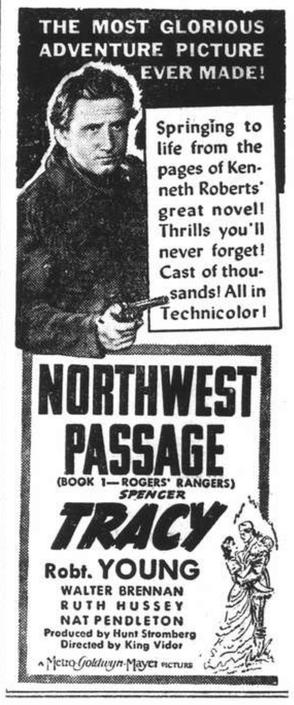
Peshawar Experiments Of A.R.P. Satisfactory

Peshawar, Feb. 16.

Black-out arrangemen's in Peshawar City and other areas on the North-West Frontier are being carried out by the authorities, it is announced.

Experiments in air aid defence are said to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

COMING
BIG ATTRACTION!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Gestapo Chief's Stranglehold On Occupied Europe

Story of Himmler's Rise to Power Told in Radio Talk Over Station XCDN

HOW Heinrich Himmler, the chief of the S.S. Nazi troops and of the Gestapo, rose from humble beginnings to one of the most powerful positions in Nazi Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe, through the exercise of the most cunning cruelty and disregard of common humanity, was described over Radio Station XCDN on Saturday night by Mr. John Harford. It is a story of the deepest craft and lack of scruple, carried out with murderous ruthlessness. The talk follows:—

You may wonder why I have chosen to talk about the efficient but colourless, the repellent and bestial figure of Himmler, who might well have been described as possessing a "genius which is purely ministerial, essentially governmental, accurate in all its forecasts and incredibly shrewd." These words, written in fact about Joseph Fouché, the Minister of Police of the Directory in France, of Napoleon and of Louis XVIII, are by Balzac who found Fouché the ablest man he had ever come across. It is precisely because they fit Fouché, that I have applied them to Himmler, for the two men have a great deal in common; and it is precisely because of the similarity of their achievements that I have chosen Himmler for this portrait. Fouché planned Napoleon's seizure of power with the same mixture of cunning and treachery as Himmler planned the massacre of the S.A. in June 1934 which put Hitler firmly in the saddle. Both are completely amoral personalities. Both have been underrated; for each in his period has been a real fashioner of history.

Strasser's Secretary

Himmler started his career in the Nazi party as secretary to Gregor Strasser and incidentally he finished Strasser's career like so many others by arranging his murder.

Never in the limelight, working secretly, unobtrusively, ruthlessly, he has raised himself to a position where he is indispensable both because of what he does and because of what he knows.

Himmler was born in the Bavarian Alps and during the last war had an office job in the 11th Bavarian Infantry. After the war he was in Munich and joined the Nazi party by way of the Free Corps when it started; then and there he hitched his wagon to Hitler's star.

Hitler formed the Schutzstaffel, the S.S., in order to protect his meetings from being broken up by the Communists. Himmler organized them as a vote-getting machine too and later as the machine which enabled Hitler to carry out a coup d'etat whenever it was necessary for him to do so.

In 1929 Himmler became commander of the S.S. which then consisted of 100,000 picked men. The next year the vote machine worked him in as a member of the Reichstag and he started to prepare for the overthrow of the Weimar Republic and for setting up in its place the tyrannous régime of Hitler.

Talleyrand defined Fouché's position by saying "The Minister of Police minds his own business—and goes on to mind other peoples."

Other People's Business

Himmler from the start used the tactics of minding other people's business and to such effect that on the night of the Reichstag fire the S.S. were able to make thousands of arrests as well as occupy all the Police Stations without anyone being fully aware that a revolution was taking place.

From then on Himmler has firmly consolidated his position as second only to Hitler by virtue of being Chief of Police and Commander of the S.S.

He has made the S.S. into a self-contained army of about half a million men with tanks and motorized equipment, artillery and an Air Force. The men he describes as an "Aristocracy of Blood," for each is supposed to have an "Aryan" pedigree going back to 1750. They are unscrupulous gangsters ready for any vile deed but fanatically loyal to the Party, to their Commander, and to the Fuehrer.

Himmler is also Inspector of the Gestapo, so holds in his hands threads leading to all parts of Germany, of countries which the Nazis have overrun and through the U.A.I. to every place throughout the world where his agents can go, spying, checking up, organizing disaffection and corruption. The Fifth Column, while certainly not his invention, may yet be said to have been brought to a new pitch of perfection by Himmler.

Himmler's method of securing the loyalty of the S.S. and of binding them into a close group has been to invent a tradition by the introduction of pagan and mythological ritual which appeals to the worst side of the German character.

Pagan Rites

The anniversary celebrated by the S.S. is the Winter Solstice which comes about the time of Christmas and which Hitler has unsuccessfully tried to substitute for that festival throughout Germany.

Up on a wild peak in the Harz Mountains "Gentle Heinrich" Himmler with his round spectacles, round face, and pursy expression, lights a pyre symbolic of "Purity and Life." He has thought up a completely new set of "ancient rituals" for celebration of the S.S. marriages, for settlement of S.S. disputes and for guiding the lives of his men in a false atmosphere of pseudo chivalry typified by the Druidic Amphitheatres with maypoles, which he has had put up all over Germany.

On October 28, 1939 Himmler issued one of the most remarkable decrees of modern history in an order to the Elite Guard of S.S. and the Police urging that German women and girls of good blood should become mothers of the children of soldiers going off to war "even outside the marriage bond." The illegitimate children are in fact cared for free in magnificent hospitals.

These methods of Himmler are profoundly interesting, for he understands one side of human nature, especially in the human material which he has helped to mould and he has created a weapon in the S.S. without which Hitler would find it impossible to suppress the opposition of the better elements in Germany.

All Powerful

From the time of the murderous purge of Ernst Röhm's brown shirted S.A. in 1934 Himmler and his S.S. have been all powerful in Germany and wherever Nazi rule penetrates.

His schemes are well thought out, nothing is left to chance, for Himmler "knows". He has dossiers on the weaknesses and irregularities of everyone of importance in the Nazi Party which gives Hitler the whip hand over anyone who may disagree with him.

The mass executions, the forced migration of captive populations, the supervision of concentration camps, the sadistic cruelty which is involved in the imposition of Nazi rule are controlled by Himmler's capable, ingenious, ruthless mind.

He is not a man of ideas but a man of action, preferably secret action, and it is the greatest misfortune of this unfortunate age that a man of such perverted and cruel ignorance should be in a position of such power.

It has been said that the great figures of history, the dominant personalities, do not shape the events of their period, but rather the workers behind the scenes, the crafty individuals whose hands direct the machinery; for it is they who present the accomplished facts, who plan the secret moves, who collect the information and prepare the force which make their plans certain of success, who if permitted to, do so send their heroes toppling down the Primrose path that leads to the everlasting bonfire.

Hitler has taken full advantage of the machinery for power created by Himmler. It is a force upon which he relies for extending his power by any means, however foul, and for protection in adversity. "Heinrich Himmler has the clearest head in the country, he is a machine," says Hitler; and so he is, a cold implacable and fiendishly cruel machine that has imposed on the peoples subject to Hitler's domination a rule of terror, of prison camps, of secret executions, of unspeakable tortures, mental and physical, such as make a mockery of 2,000 years of Christianity. His machine and his master must be driven back into the furnace and utterly destroyed, if the world is to know peace and justice again.

Germanization of Poland Proceeds

Instances of Oppression Of National Instincts Revealed in Press

The following facts taken from German journals show very clearly how the Nazis wish to Germanize the world. The examples refer to Poland, but, as pointed out in the "Deutsche Rundschau", "the system of Germanization is a fundamental part of the policy intended for the mastering of peoples unwilling to accept German leadership."

The "Warschauer Zeitung" (Warsaw) states that when Upper Silesia was occupied by German troops "the Polish youth was not even able to stutter a few German words."—This will be changed, for "now the Polish schools are closed and will never be opened again."

According to the "Kieler Neueste Nachrichten", Kiel, the Polish population has now to pay a special tax which the Nazis call "social equalization tax." This tax, according to the German newspaper, is only imposed on Poles and amounts to 15 per cent. of their incomes.

The "Koelnische Zeitung", Cologne, declares that the textile industry of Lodz, most important Polish textile centre, will entirely be reorganized "by the new German proprietors. This, of course, means that the textile industry, too, will soon be "Germanized" with Poles only accepted as workers.

Flags Must Be Flown

The Cracow correspondent of the "Berliner Morgenpost" declares that Cracow (famous Polish city of coronation) has a typical German character "in particular when the Swastika flags are floating in the wind." Doubtless the man is right, and his report is no less correct when he states that after some serious "admonitions" most Polish house owners are now hoisting the German flag.

Polish High Schools are closed; Poles are only permitted to go to technical schools and so-called "Supplementary Educational Courses," one learns from the "Warschauer Zeitung", Nazi daily in Warsaw, and according to the same paper, teaching of Polish history and geography "is stopped for the time being." Five German schools have been opened for Polish children in Posen, it is learned from the "Deutsche Rundschau," but even those few schools are only intended for children from 7-13.

These are a few examples of what the Nazis call "the world's cultural domination by the German spirit"!

Police and Robbers in Pistol Duel

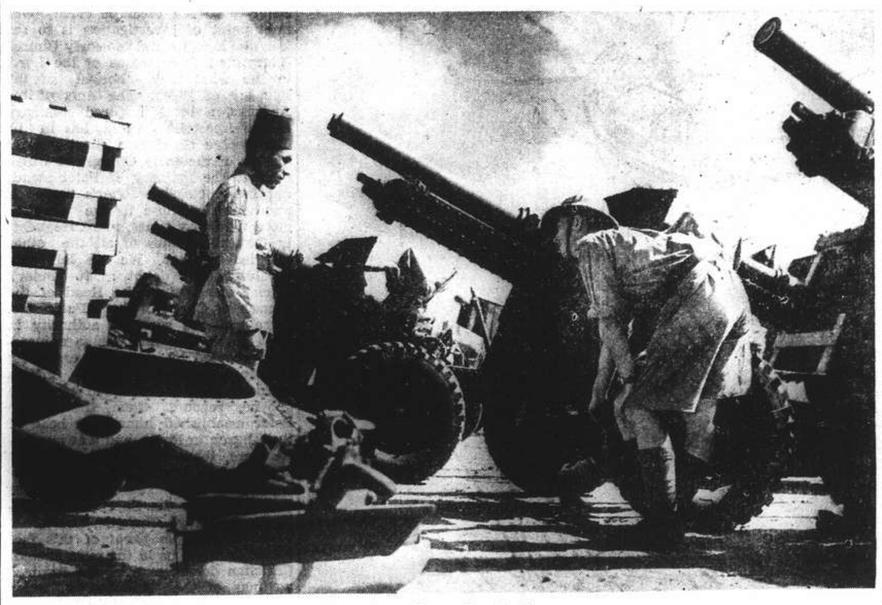
One Pedestrian Wounded; A Suspect Arrested

A Chinese pedestrian was shot and slightly wounded and a suspect was arrested on Sinza Road early yesterday morning near Kiaochow Road following a running gun-battle between two Chinese constables and three robbers, one armed, escaping from the scene of a crime.

The robbers entered 10/1674 Sinza Road, a Chinese dwelling, and stole an imitation gold ring of negligible value. An alarm was raised by one of the occupants while the intruders were on the point of leaving.

Two Chinese constables in the neighbourhood responded and pursued the robbers, who ignored their challenge to stop. A running pistol duel ensued.

Three or four shots were exchanged between the fugitives and the police who arrested one of the miscreants. A pedestrian was wounded by a stray bullet.



Now Pounding the Italians

Some of the enormous mass of equipment with which the British armies in Libya have been able to keep the Italians on the run. This is a new shipment of field guns, and a native policeman is having some of their intricacies explained to him.

Sequel to Farrens Midnight Invasion

Resort Closed Last Night But Will Re-open Today; Two Cannister Bombs

The theory that the shooting outrage in Farrens, exclusive nocturnal resort in the Western area, at midnight on Saturday, was perpetrated by hirelings of rival gambling interests was fortified by police investigations made during the past 24 hours. It was disclosed that actually two cannister bombs were left in the premises by the armed intruders whose shots, fired at random, resulted in Miss Daisy Simons, a British guest, and Walter Lunzer, a Jewish refugee and watchman at the establishment, being mortally wounded.

No arrests have yet been made by the police of the Settlement and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, who were conducting a city-wide search all day yesterday for the gunmen who threw the fashionable night club, including the ballroom downstairs and the roulette rooms upstairs, into an uproar.

Although the gunmen had all the employees of the resort and the usual Saturday night crowd completely cowed after brandishing their guns and firing several shots in the air, they had made no attempt to stage a robbery, which strengthened the belief that this was not the motive of their intrusion into the night club.

Filled to Capacity

It was learned that the popular resort did not open for business last night, but will resume operations tonight. Investigations made by the police led to the belief that the gunmen had chosen midnight as the zero hour for their invasion of the resort as at this time on Saturday nights the place is invariably filled to capacity.

The raiders divided themselves into two groups, one of which entered the ballroom on the ground floor and fired a number of shots at the ceiling. The place immediately was thrown into a disorder and dancing ceased. Stupified and taken complete unawares, the guests followed every movement of the gunmen, expecting the worst to happen each moment. The second group ascended to the second floor where a roulette wheel was clicking merrily when they entered and diverted the attention of the players from the game. Shots were fired and Walter Lunzer, a watchman upstairs who attempted to intercept the gunmen, and Miss Simons were shot and fatally wounded. They were rushed to the Country Hospital, dying soon after admission.

Local Shops Ordered to Be Boycotted

Chungking Alleges Sale Of Japanese Goods

Seven Chinese piece goods shops in Shanghai, one of them in the French Concession, are officially considered by the Military Affairs Council at Chungking as dealers in Japanese goods widely sold among overseas Chinese and in occupied districts. This information has been received by local Chinese civilian bodies in the form of a telegram from General Koo Tsu-tung, commander of Chinese forces in Chekiang and Kiangsu, warning them against using the goods.

This has been done in keeping with Chungking's boycott policy and according to the telegram published by the "Sin Wan Pao," the Ministries of Finance and Economics at Chungking have been ordered to enforce boycott regulations against the seven shops in Shanghai.

It is stated that the seven shops have been buying Japanese piece goods, and after changing their labels, they sell them to the public as their goods. The seven shops are the biggest of their kind and their capital ranges from $100,900 to $700,000. The names of managers of the shops are clearly mentioned, indicating that Chungking has agents in Shanghai making investigations in this connection.

U.S., Japan Anxious to Keep Peace

Specific Eastern Problems Not Yet Discussed

Tokyo, Feb. 16.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador to Washington, and President Roosevelt did not discuss specific Far Eastern developments during their meeting but limited their conversation to broader aspects of Japanese-American relations, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The President was said to have indicated his desire to keep relations on a friendly basis and expressed confidence that if problems were approached on a basis of mutual desire to preserve friendship, a conflict between the countries was still avoidable.

The President is reported to have reiterated the United States' intention to continue giving the fullest aid to Britain by every possible means short of war. He was said to have stressed America's deep concern over China was heightened by the belief that the China and European conflicts had become part of a single struggle, according to the dispatch.—Reuter.

Salvation Army Appeal

Announcement was made yesterday by Salvation Army staff officers that the 1941 Appeal Fund had passed the $116,000 mark and was rapidly nearing $117,000 in the Army's campaign for $175,000.

Donations are being accepted at Army Headquarters, Sassoon Arcade, 40 Nanking Road.

The new list of donations follows:

Saturday's Donations

Balance brought forward	$105,190		
Chinese Maritime Customs	500		
Victor Talking Machine	50		
Patons & Baldwins Ltd.	250		
J. W. Thristlethwaite	50		
Mr/Mrs. J. D. Jones	20		
Mr/Mrs. C. Wing Hong	18		
Yu Chi Kung-ssu	100		
Chang Ming-yuan	20		
Chuang Chi-fang	20		
Huang Chi-fang	20		
Huang Huan-hsien	10		
Lai Chak Club	300	F.Sullivan	25
Texas Co.	490	Miss Gorph	25
G.H.Wright	250	H.E.Orr	25
"Two Tramps"	150	D.W.Gourlay	25
Mr/Mrs.R.Gould	100	A.D.Openshaw	25
F.J.W.Focken	100	G.T.Gambling	25
R.Lock	100	Miss Itala Chiori	20
F.S.C.	100	Flat 116	21
E.Wurster	50	"Well Wishers"	10
"J.G.S.H."	50	"Two Friends"	12
Dr.I.E.G.Hunter	50	Miss Inez Lubeck	10
C.E.Sherwin	50	S.K.Loo	7
Pierre Dufour	30	S.Y.Loo	7
L.F.Newman	25	Anon	5
G.J.Wells	25	Anon	5
Dr.Y.Palud	25	C.Fook Min	3
A.N.Wootton	25	C.Fook Yuen	2
J.M.Avent	25	C.York Lien	2
"195"	25	C.Fook Chien	2
I.M.Baumzweiger	20	C.Kwen Yit	2
Mrs.N.G.Lucas	20	C.Sou Yit	3
Miss Ann Tan	20	C.Yok Lan	2
Dr.A.Rall	20	C. Jing Yit	2
W.S.H.Fuller	10	L.F.Loo	1
Mrs.H.Kocheim	5	L.C.Loo	1
C.F.Dean	10	Anon	1
Mrs.S.Fischer	300	Chang Chi-jen	500
K.Yang	140	I-ho	120
L.B.Crowe	100	Wang Ta-jen	100
E.C.Bain	100	Cho Hsing-jen	100
C.L.Aitchison	100	Chia Hsi-nien	50
P.Schell	100	Yung Lun-yun	50
J.B.Sawyer	100	Li Hsien-yao	20
L.Denham	100	Hsu Hao-ching	20
Dr.A.Korff	100	Wu Wen-hsing	20
L.C.Chen	100	Li Chin-pei	10
Anon	50	Ying Sun-lin	10
L.C.Blanks	50	Lin Jui-tung	10
Rev.C.Lacy	50	Anon	5
H.D.M.Robertson	40	Cheng Chi-ching	1
Rickartson	30		

Yesterday's Donations

Balance brought forward	$111,518		
Silver Wedding in lieu of presents	300		
Ann R. T. Standring	100		
Emmeline M. Arguello	100		
Mr/Mrs. P. Hunt	100		
Mr/Mrs. J. Hay	50		
Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons	50		
Mr/Mrs. F. Roscoe	50		
Mrs. P. W. Menthrel	10		
Chang Shih-chiang	100		
Yung Sheng Lun-chuan	30		
Fei Hsiang-chuan	20		
Chang Ching-ming	20		
Yuan Tsung-yueh	10		
Great Northern Telegraph-Danish Staff Members	530		
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Hamilton House	200		
Bishop John Curtis	100		
Mr/Mrs. J. E. Perkins	100		
The Brenner Bros. Fur Corporation	100		
Mr/Mrs. J. Brown	50		
The Staff of the Canadian Trade Comm'r's Office	50		
Mr/Mrs. Karl B. Hill	50		
Rev/Mrs. F. W. Weaver	50		
Mr/Mrs. A. S. Walford	50		
Drs. Collins and Laidlaw	50		
Mrs. M. and D. A. MacFarlane	50		
American Food Co.	50		
Thomson & Co.	150	P.S.Hopkins	150
G.A.Buyers	100	Anon	100
H.Bridges	100	Axel Jacobsen	100
E.F.Stanton	100	A Friend	100
Anon	100	C.C.Knox	100
Anon	100	H.Laffon	100
R.L.P.Baude	100	J.J.Mokrejs	100
G.Morriss	100	G.Bourne	100
G.W.Laycock	50	Anon	100
Mrs.Guy Hillier	50	W.J.Richmond	50
D.Gibson	50	General Discount	50
J.Drewett	30	R.H.Purcell	50
"Hickey"	10	Anon	50
W.R.M.Stevens	6	R.Bringert	50
Miss R.Nieh	5	K.F.Langer	50
E.Costa	20	A.McLean	30
Hsing Chun-ho	31	Patron	25
Hsing-chi	10	G.Norris	25
Fu Shou-chiang	20	"R.J."	25
Chang Ching-fu	20	E.G.Taylor	20
Tsao Chu-ching	20	W.D.Ward-Smith	20
Chi Tzu-chuch	10	L.G.Day	20
Ya Chi-chuan	10	F.Gilbert	10
Chu Wen-hsiang	10	Anon	5
Chen Tai-tai	5	Anon	5
Sun Teh-chuan	2		
Tsai Kuo-chang	15		$116,767
Anon	150		

German Attempts Suicide

Markus Bernhardt, German Jewish refugee, was admitted to the General Hospital at 1 p.m. yesterday suffering from profuse bleeding of the throat following a suspected attempt to commit suicide.

The patient it is believed, slashed his throat with a big kitchen knife and part of the blade was still lodged in the throat after his admission to hospital, requiring an operation. He was living at 1166/11 Broadway East.

Speculators Busy In Market

Foreign Exchange Being Sold; Price of Gold Falls Appreciably

Despite the fact that the foreign and Chinese press tends to calm the people here, asserting that there is no immediate danger of witnessing the worst in the Far Eastern situation in view of Japan's procrastination in her southward move caused by the questionable attitude of Moscow, speculators in the Shanghai market are selling their foreign exchange and gold in a hurry. A review of Chinese economic bulletins reveals that speculators do not appear to have taken only the Far Eastern situation into consideration.

It is stated that owing to the unfavourable international situation in general there will be more exports than imports so far as China is concerned and in view of this they do not like to keep their foreign exchange and gold bars. On Saturday alone, it is said, they sold U.S.$1,450,000 and during the whole past week they sold about U.S.$4,000,000. Despite the fact that foreign banks were willing to deal, the supply is said to be over the demand.

The price of the 10-ounce gold bar also dropped quickly from nearly $7,000 to only $6,100. On Saturday, about 20,000 ounces of the metal changed hands and the price dropped by more than $180. Indicating the strong influence of speculators, shops selling gold and silver ornaments had to change the price of their gold several times daily. Early in the morning it was quoted at $6,600 per 10 ounces but several hours later it dropped by $10.

Prices also dropped drastically in the cotton exchange market, but shops selling cloth would not reduce their prices on the pretext that they bought their goods long ago when the prices were high. Prices of various grades of foreign rice also jumped up and the lead was followed by foreign flour. There have been violent fluctuations in the Chinese government bond market but on Saurday a upward trend was noticed, the various issues registering increases ranging from 40 cents to $1.40.

Prince Teh Goes To Tokyo

Reinforcing of Mongolian Army Urged; Co-operation With Japan Emphasized

Tokyo, Feb. 16.

Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, accompanied by Gen. Li Shou-sin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mongolian Army, arrived in Tokyo yesterday afternoon on a second visit to the Japanese capital.

The Mongolian prince was met at the Tokyo station by Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Chu Min-yi Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, and high military and civilian officials.

Crowds of citizens waved Mongolian and Japanese flags as Prince Teh and his suite slowly motored through the streets to the plaza in front of the Nijubashi.

Appearing in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel, he addressed the Japanese people through a radio-microphone saying "Since my first visit to Tokyo in 1938, I have established the firm belief that in order to lead a new life, Mongolia should follow the example of Japan. My present visit to Tokyo is designed to stress the desire of the Mongolian people in strongly collaborating with the Japanese people."

Prince Teh then emphasized the necessity of strengthening the Mongolian Army which means the strengthening of the Japanese Army for the success of Mongolia in the execution of her duty also means the success of Japan.—Domei.

Italian Marshal Dies

Rome, Feb. 15.

Marshal Count Guglielmo Pecori-Giraldi, died here today at the age of 85. The Marshal, who distinguished himself during the last World War, was awarded the Order of the Annonciata, the highest Italian decoration which makes the bearer a cousin of the King of Italy.—Havas.

Mysterious Shooting Baffles Police

Victim Shot Through Head While Leaving Restaurant

The Boulevard de Montigny in the French Concession was the scene of another mystery shooting yesterday morning when Tuan Hsi-cheng, 69, who is connected with a political organization, was shot by an unknown gunman.

The victim was leaving a Chinese restaurant with a friend when a Chinese fired one shot at him from behind, hitting him on the head.

He was rushed to the St. Marie Hospital where he is not expected to recover. The would-be assassin escaped arrest by mingling with a crowd of Chinese who gathered after hearing the shot fired.

Detectives of the French police visited the scene of the crime in response to a telephone call and conducted enquiries, but could find no trace of the gunman.

The victim is believed to be the member of two influential Chinese semi-political societies, being a member of the standing committee of one of them.

Mussolini Receives New Japanese Ambassador

Rome, Feb. 15.

Signor Mussolini today received the new Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Horikiri, who presented his credentials. Il Duce and the Japanese expressed a desire to strengthen the collaboration of their countries.—Havas.

Sweden to Represent Rumania in Britain

British Legation Group Leaves for Istanbul

Stockholm, Feb. 15.

Rumanian interests in Great Britain will be represented by the Swedish Legation in London, it was officially announced here today.—Havas.

Trade Attache Resigns

Berne, Feb. 15.

M. Bianu, the Rumanian Commercial and Financial Attaché in London wired his resignation to the Rumanian Government today.

It is expected that, following the example set by the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires in London, he will join the Rumanian faction in London headed by M. Virgil Tilea, former Rumanian Minister to Great Britain.

Swiss Radio announced today that the Turkish steamer Izmir, carrying officials of the British Legation and Consulates in Rumania, left Constanza today for Istanbul. Also on board were a number of British, Norwegian, Dutch and Belgian civilians. The vessel was chartered following the rupture of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Rumania.—Havas.

Cure for Ricketts Said Discovered

Berne, Feb. 15.

A vitamin which can cure a case of rickets within a month if treated in the early states and three months in advanced cases has been discovered by a German scientist and physician, the head of the well-known Bonn Clinic.—Havas.

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FOR THE LOVE of a HEADSTRONG SPITFIRE ... THEY FOUGHT and DARED and DIED!
They stood shoulder to shoulder... one for all and all for one...as they stormed the seven seas for a pretty girl... a stout ship and the joy of a rousing fight!
Hal Roach presents KENNETH ROBERTS' (Author of "NORTHWEST PASSAGE") CAPTAIN CAUTION
A RICHARD WALLACE - GROVER JONES Production
VICTOR MATURE · LOUISE PLATT · LEO CARRILLO · BRUCE CABOT
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NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30, and 9.15 p.m.
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With thrills as great as its stars, the first story of the 'oil bums' roars to the screen!
"FLOWING GOLD" By REX BEACH
with RAYMOND WALBURN CLIFF EDWARDS TOM KENNEDY
Directed by ALFRED GREEN
A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture
Screen Play by Kenneth Gamet
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NOW SHOWING! at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
GET ON THE BAND-WAGON WITH BING'S BIGGEST AND BEST MUSICAL HIT!
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BING CROSBY · MARY MARTIN · BASIL RATHBONE
$1.50, $2.50, $3.50 $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

Shanghai's Dead:
And Needs of the Living

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your and other local newspapers this morning appeared reports upon the number of dead bodies picked up on the streets of the International Settlement and the French Concession on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 11 and 12, respectively, following the fall of sleet and snow on the former of these two dates and the resulting intense cold.

These reports, while they reveal a grizzly state of affairs, are somewhat misleading in that they rather suggest that the deaths of the individuals picked up are all due to the severe weather conditions. This is not the case, as indicated by the great preponderance of children's bodies picked up over those of adults. In the Settlement on Tuesday, the number of children's bodies picked up was 85, of adults 24, and on Wednesay the numbers were 54 children's bodies to 11 bodies of adults.

It must be taken into consideration that in Shanghai the Chinese inhabitants have a habit of putting the bodies of infants that die out on the streets, leaving no clue as to the latter's identity. In a city the size of Shanghai the death rate of children even in periods of normal or mild weather is considerable, and a large proportion of these are placed out on the streets. I have frequently seen the bodies of well dressed children lying out on the side-walks in the Western District, obviously the children of people who could afford to bury them. Such children certainly did not die of cold or want, and it would be interesting to know what proportion of the children whose bodies were picked up on Tuesday and Wednesday belonged to this category.

The same applies, only to a very much less degree, to the bodies of adults found on Shanghai streets, mainly because Shanghai has such a large Chinese floating population. Many Chinese from other parts of the country die here with no relatives here to bury them, and it is natural that their bodies should be placed on the streets or on vacant lots, where the employees of the two Chinese organizations for burying unknown dead may find them.

Making every allowance, however, there can be no questioning the fact that a hideously high number of beggars, adult and juvenile, die of exposure on the streets of Shanghai when severe weather such as we have just experienced occurs in this area. And this brings me to the real purpose of this letter. Can not more be done to succour the large numbers of miserable wretches one sees on, say, such a street as Avenue Edward VII any day of the week? I know that a large beggar camp has been organized recently, and, following its inauguration, I fully expected to see fewer beggars on my way down town on the days that I make this trip. But actually I could detect no diminution in the numbers of those that habitually line the sunny side of the street just mentioned every morning. It is an appalling sight, and one that is a disgrace to such a wealthy city as Shanghai.

Full credit is due to the two Chinese organizations which gather up the dead bodies for burial, but surely the living are more important than the dead? Somehow shelter and food should be found for all those beggars that now frequent Avenue Eward VII, as well, of course, as those in all parts of the city. No doubt many beggars are receiving succour, but not enough. There should be none on the streets of wealthy Shanghai, not because they are driven off the streets by the police, but because provision is made for them. I have an uncomfortable feeling that the class of beggars referred to above are largely outside the scope of local charitable organizations and relief work.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

Chinese Ivory:
When First Carved

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Some of your readers who attended the lecture on Chinese ivories given February 13 before members of the Royal Asiatic Society, will recall that the lecturer, MR. KANN, stated Chinese did not carve ivory previous to the Ming Dynasty. While not wishing to detract from a very fine lecture, I would like to state that the Chinese worked in ivory at the very dawn of Chinese history, namely the Shang Dynasty.

I quote from the book, "Tomb Tile Pictures of Ancient China," by Bishop William Charles White. In the preface of this book there is a chronological outline of Chinese cultural epochs. Under the title Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.) we get this statement:

> There is much authenticated evidence available from scientific excavations made at Anyang, the site of the last Shang capital, to which P'an Keng moved the court about 1,400 B.C. The cultural data obtained included inscribed bones carved and inlaid ivory and bone, sculptured stone and jade, cast bronze ceremonial vessels of exquisite shape and decoration, and a highly developed white pottery.

In the interest of accurate archaeological knowledge I make bold to submit this information to your readers.

S. S. BEATH

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

Religious Education:
Elucidation Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I notice that in the radio sermon "The Pope and the New Order" published in your Saturday's issue, under the sub-heading "Religious Education" the broadcaster says:

> Now when we reflect that even in the great democracies God has been exiled from 90 per cent. of the schools; that our universities have been blandly teaching the very doctrines the totalitarians are today putting into practice with such dreadful results—when reflect we upon these undeniable facts....

When one reflects upon the violent controversies that at one time raged "denominational" religious teaching in state-aided schools, and the efforts at compromise, one would be interested to know how Father McGreal would deal with the matter. As for his statement about the universities, that also calls for elucidation.

AVERAGE

Shanghai, Feb. 16.

Surrealist:
What Does It Mean?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—"Surrealist" cannot be found in any of my dictionaries. May I, therefore, ask you for the definition of this word? Thanks a lot.

INQUIRER.

Japan Seeking Sources Of Petroleum
Y.100,000,000 to be Used To Develop New Fields

Tokyo, Feb. 15.

The Trade and Industry Ministry has just submitted to the Diet for its approval a bill setting aside a sum of Y.100,000,000 for the purpose of developing new oil-fields and increasing the output of high-octane petrol, lubricating oil and other petroleum products. The bill provides for the organization of a semi-monopolistic Imperial Petroleum Company.—Havas.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION
FFZ
193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1,400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.
Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect.)
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. *21st talk on the history of French music.* Rouget de l'Isle and the Marseillaise.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

J. S. Bach—the Cantor.

Christmas Oratorio: the shepherds; Sacred Cantata No. 156; Cantata No. 140; Our father in Heaven; Passion after St. Mathew's; Passion after St. John's: Sacred Cantata No. 4.

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MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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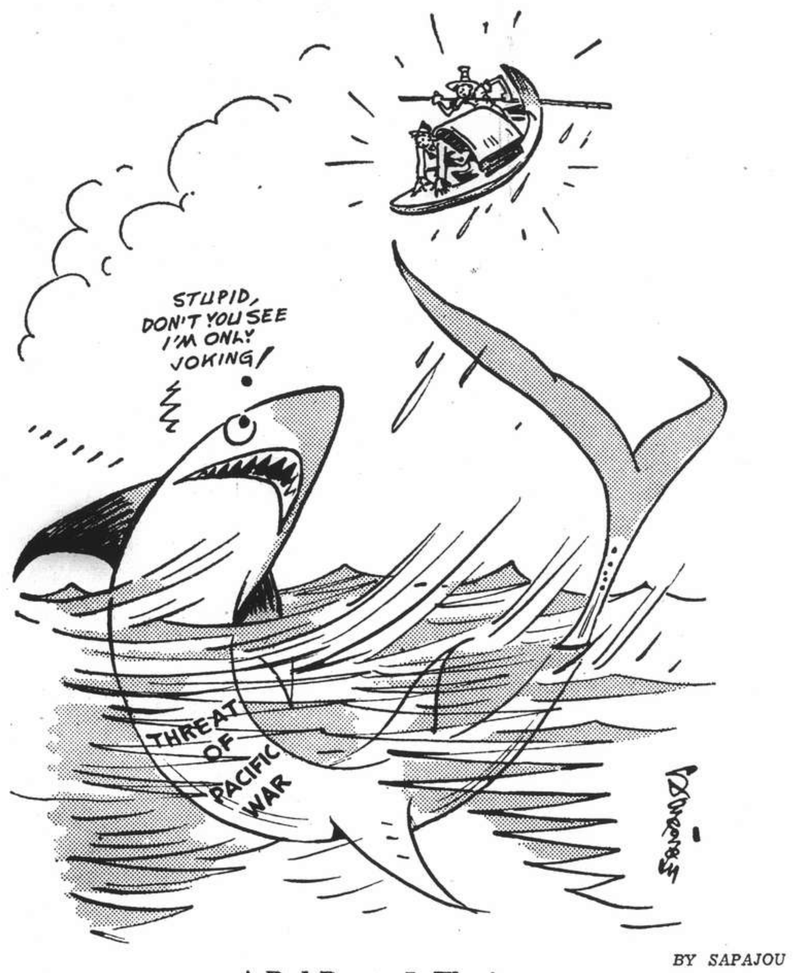
Tel. Office 16966-7 Studio 13786

To-day's Programme

12.00 Dance Music
12.30 Light Music
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Programme
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "The English Character," by Stanley Baldwin, a B.B.C. Recorded Talk at 3.50 p.m.
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai Dialects, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music" by Professor Wei Chung-loh at 5.00 p.m.
6.30 News in Hindustani
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 French News and Commentary
8.00 News in English
8.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
8.30 "From the London Theatres"—3
9.00 B.B.C. Programme Announcements. Relay of B.B.C. News (conditions permitting)
9.30 "XCDN's Negro Minstrel"
10.30 Dance Music
11.00 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.30 Russian Programme
11.50-12.00 Dance Music

Foreign Language Broadcasts

CHINESE.—(Mandarin) every day at 1 and 5.20 except Sunday.
CHINESE.—(Shanghai dialect) every day at 6 except Sunday.
CZECH.—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. at 2.
FRENCH.—Every day at 7.30 except Sunday.
GERMAN.—Every day at 1.30 and 11.
GREEK.—Saturday at 1.15.
HINDUSTANI.—Every day at 6.30 except Sunday.
HUNGARIAN.—Sunday at 5.30.
ITALIAN.—Friday at 7.
NETHERLANDS.—Tuesday at 7.
POLISH.—Monday and Thursday at 7
RUSSIAN.—Every night at 11.30.
SPANISH.—Saturday at 7.



BY SAPAJOU

A Bad Dream It Was!

The Primacy of Peter
Radio Sermon by Rev. John K. Lipman, S.J., on Peter as Supreme Head of Church

THE well known Bruce Barton reported not so long ago the results of a questionnaire sent out to ten thousand ministers of all religious denominations, in which they were asked to name the ten greatest men in the Bible, exclusive of Christ. St. Paul received the greatest number of votes, with Moses in second place and David in third; and strangely enough, St. Peter was not even listed among the first ten. We are in no position to judge either the intentions or the learning of those who replied to the questionnaire, but—in view of the indisputable and undeniable facts of history and tradition that we have at our disposal and that everyone may ascertain for himself, we might safely venture to assert and defend the proposition that the first place on that list belongs by every right to none other than St. Peter, the Vicar of Christ on earth and the first of that unbroken line of Pontiffs that has maintained the unity of Christ's Church for nineteen centuries.

Not everyone will agree with this assertion. The ten thousand ministers who voted for St. Paul make that plain. So let us paint a brief word-picture of what we know of the life of Peter. The Gospels tell us that Peter was originally named Simon and was the son of Jona. Along with his brother Andrew, he earned his living as a fisherman. In common so many Jews of that period who were expecting the coming of the Messias, Simon and Andrew were greatly attracted by the Baptist's preaching of penance, and Andrew happened to be with John the day he pointed out Christ to the envoys of the High Council, saying, "Behold the Lamb of God." On hearing this, Andrew and another disciple followed Christ to His house and remained with Him for a day; then, "Andrew findeth first his brother Simon and saith to him: We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ. And he brought him to Jesus. And Jesus looking upon him, said: Thou art Simon, the son of Jona; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is interpreted Peter."

Name Changed

This is the whole, brief but pregnant record of that first meeting. We must remember that there is always some special reason, some particular meaning implied in the change of a name, especially when such a change is made by God Himself. Christ was to change Simon's name to Cephas, or Peter, which means rock, evidently because of some special office this Apostle was to fulfill. Soon he received the definite call to the Apostleship, and as the Evangelists tell us, he and Andrew and James and John left all to follow Christ and become fishers of men.

Peter Always Named First

We notice that the more prominent the Apostles become in the evangelical narration, the more conspicuous Peter appears as the first among them. Not only does his name always stand first whenever the Twelve are listed, but the surname Peter, given him by Christ, is especially emphasized. He almost invariably speaks for the other apostles. When Jesus speaks to the multitude, it is from Peter's boat. Peter was the one invited by Christ to walk upon the water and he is the one Christ sends to catch the fish that would have in its mouth the coin for paying the tax. Peter, together with James and John, formed the band of three who were the special confidants of the Lord, and of these three Peter is always named first.

What is the Reason?

Why is Peter's name always put first? Why does he receive the most prominent mention among all the apostles? Why is he called "the first?" There can be only one reason why his name is put first and why he is called "The first." It is that Christ made him first among the apostles, and that he was acknowledged as such by the others.

The famous sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew proves this conclusively to anyone who reads it without prejudice or preconceived notions. In this passage we must remember, in the first place, that Christ spoke to Peter alone, not to the other apostles. This is clear from the use of the second personal pronoun in the singular number. Christ officially confirms the change of Peter's name from Simon to Peter, which is the same as rock. Our Lord spoke in Aramaic and the word He used was Kepha, which is the Aramaic word of rock, so that if Christ's sentence were translated literally it would read: "Thou art Kepha and upon this Kepha I will build my Church." The versions in English, Latin and Greek may be misleading because of the use of a different word or ending, and this has resulted in non-Catholics trying to evade the real meaning of Christ's words by referring the word 'rock' to something other than Peter. Fortunately, in our day, the more learned non-Catholic writers readily admit that Peter and rock denote the same object.

Supreme Power Over Church

Christ did not rest content with telling Peter he was to be the human foundation rock of the new Church. The opponents of the Papacy generally disregard the subsequent words that Christ addressed to Peter, but they are perhaps still more decisive than the former: "I will give to thee," Jesus continues, "the keys of the kingdom of heaven." Now, certainly He in speaking to Peter the man, and not to Peter's faith, or to Himself, and the kingdom of heaven that He mentions must refer to Christ's organized, visible Church upon earth, not the abode of the blessed after death, or the invisible kingdom of God in the souls of the just. The transmission of keys has always symbolized the conveying of power over everything guarded by the keys; in other words, one who is presented with the keys, is given supreme authority, and when Christ promised that He would give Peter the keys of the kingdom of heaven, He clearly meant that He would confer on that apostle the supreme power to rule the new Church. Nor was this all; the question was of such supreme importance that Christ could not afford to leave the slightest particle of doubt concerning His intentions, so, still speaking directly to Peter, He added: "Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shalt be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven." The expressions 'to bind' and 'to loose' were not metaphorical but were Jewish juridical terms, and there is no doubt about their meaning here that Peter will receive the power to bind his subjects, the members of Christ's Church by laws, commands, censures and the like, and to free their souls from spiritual fetters.

There is one more important indication of the intentions of the Master with regard to Peter, which St. Luke gives us in his gospel. The scene is the Last Supper where Christ is conversing with His apostles. He has given them His Own Body and Blood for their nourishment,—has ordained them priests. He now warns them of the dangers and temptations that lie ahead, warns them of the snares of Satan, and addressing Peter in the name of all the apostles, He says: "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you, (meaning all the apostles) that he may sift you as wheat." Then He continues, addressing Himself to Peter individually: "But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not; and thou, once being converted, confirm thy brethren." Peter's faith shall be the mainstay of the faith of even the other apostles. What is this except being the supreme and infallible teacher in Christ's Church!

Thus far all the words of Christ to Peter have been indicative of the future transmission to that apostle of the supreme authority in Christ's Church. There remains the last act of the solemn rite which was to complete the creation of the Papal supremacy. This we read in the last chapter of St. John's gospel, where Christ elicited from Peter the threefold affirmation of love and imposed on him the threefold obligation of caring for the lambs and sheep, that is for His entire flock, ruler, supreme and infallible teacher. And what is this but being supreme in the Church of Christ!

His Vicar on Earth

From the words of the four Holy Gospels, then, there is little room for doubting the intentions and actions of Christ in selecting and appointing Peter to be His Vicar on earth. Our next point of investigation is to see how the apostles and the early Church interpreted these words of the Lord, to see what they thought of the Primacy of Peter. The Acts of the Apostles, a brief, inspired summary of the Apostolic Church, has in its first twelve chapters a short general history of the early Church, in which account the Primacy of Peter stands out most clearly. Peter's name is mentioned in those twelve chapters more than fifty times, more frequently than the names of all the other apostles together. We are left with absolutely no doubt as to Peter's official standing as the Head of the Church of Christ. Where Peter was, there was the supreme authority in the Church, and this was so universally accepted by everyone, especially by those who had heard Christ's words to Peter or who had heard the apostles recount them, that when Peter established himself as head of the Church in Rome, and was martyred there, there was not the slightest hesitation in the whole Church accepting Peter's successor in the Roman See as the Supreme Authority in the entire Christian world.

The undeniable proof of this fact comes down to us in the most ancient Christian document after the inspired writings of the Apostles, a letter written to the Corinthians in the year 95 by Clement, who was the third after Peter to hold the office of Roman Pontiff and head of the universal Church. At that time, while St. John was still alive and governing the See of Ephesus, a dissension arose at Corinth. But it was not St. John, one of the original Apostles, who settled the argument; it was the successor of St. Peter in the See of Rome who was appealed to and who authoritatively decided the matter in question, and it is interesting to note that Clement's letter was just as decisive and exacting of obedience to the Roman See as any Encyclical of recent Popes. The history of the early centuries of the Church and of all succeeding centuries is filled with similar examples, and not for one or two sections of the Christian world, but for the universal Church of Christ.

Recognized by Christian Church

And what is to be the natural conclusion from all this testimony? It's very obvious. Jesus Christ founded a Church which is essentially one, holy, Catholic and apostolic. He explicitly appointed Peter the visible head of the Church and willed that this headship should last as long as the Church itself. Therefore it is the divine intention that the successor of Peter in the Roman episcopate should likewise succeed to the fulness of the authority that Christ bestowed on Peter and that was recognized by the other apostles, by the early disciples and by the whole Christian Church. This succession of authoritative primacy has come down to us unbroken through nineteen centuries, and the present Roman Pontiff, Pope Pius XII, the 262nd occupant of the See of Rome, the Chair of Peter, has all the fulness of the authority conferred by Christ on Peter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 17, 1871

Eighty-six messages were despatched from and received at Madras on the first two days after the opening of the Madras-Penang telegraph line. The Government are about to erect an additional wire between Madras and Bombay, in anticipation of the opening of the cable to China and Australia.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE PAST WEEK

The week which has just ended was amongst the most important periods which the world has passed through during this war. While there were no particularly spectacular developments much was said and done which may have a profound influence on the future conduct of the war. Not the least important were the diplomatic offensives still continued by both Hitler and Mussolini. The latter visited by General Franco at Bordighera is reported to have made demands upon his visitor which it is claimed the latter refused, though communiqués released after the meeting alleged merely that General Franco had expressed his gratitude to Italy for the assistance given him during the civil war in Spain, and asserted the existence of a complete identity of views between the two countries. If that was all that General Franco made his journey for, he seems to have gone to wholly unnecessary lengths to say something which could just as well have been broadcast from Madrid, and the assumption that he made his trip at Mussolini's request in order that the latter might endeavour to persuade him to throw in his lot with the Axis must still stand.

In that, it would seem, Mussolini failed. Whether Hitler has been any more successful with Yugoslavia remains to be seen. Nevertheless considerable importance attaches to the visit of the Yugoslav Prime and Foreign Ministers to Hitler's lair at Berchtesgaden. Hitler has long desired to include Yugoslavia in the Axis bloc, and though his diplomatic offensive of last November did not bring all the results he wanted, he has nevertheless been persevering, and has succeeded in bending Rumania to his will, Bulgaria being probably in exactly the same case. The massing of German troops along the Danubian border between Rumania and Bulgaria suggests that Hitler intends to move into the latter country in the near future. Bulgaria will apparently offer no resistance, firstly, because the Government believes it would be ineffectual, and secondly, because Hitler has offered it an outlet on the Aegean Sea. Yugoslavia, it is reported, strongly desires to maintain its neutrality, but without the support of the Balkan States practically all of which are now under German domination, it would be in an isolated and comparatively weak position.

Great Britain last week found itself obliged to take action with regard to Rumania, which Germany, as has been obvious for a long time past, clearly intends to use as a military base for some future adventure. Though diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Rumania have been broken off, there has been no declaration of war. The fact, however, that Britain has announced that she would regard Rumanian soil as under enemy occupation, clearly points to Britain taking military action against the German bases in that country should such a step become necessary. If Bulgaria is finally persuaded to follow the Rumanian example, a similar declaration with regard to her will pave the way for aerial bombardment of the Rumanian oilfields, which so far as distances are concerned should prove a simple matter.

In Albania the Greeks have succeeded in repulsing at least the fiftieth counter-attack which the Italians have staged since they were able to delay the Greek advance. The week has seen intense fighting with some successes going to the Greeks, a very substantial number of prisoners, and quantities of material. In Africa the British appear to be making some progress and to have crossed the borders of Tripolitania. It is probable that some time will elapse before striking news comes from that part of the African continent, for the British will make just as careful preparations for further advances as they have done in the past, though the remnants of the Italian army there, consisting of approximately five divisions, is not expected to be in any position to offer any effective resistance. Meanwhile the British are making some headway in Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Abyssinia, Italian resistance in the first named territory being somewhat sterner than anywhere else on the African continent. The capture of Keren, heavily fortified and admirably situated for holding out, presents a problem to the British command which may take some time to solve. In the Far East the situation still remains tense. The scare concerning the imminence of war in this part of the world has proved to be unjustified, though on the other hand it may be safely stated that up to the present nothing has occurred tending to bring about a lessening of existing tension.

THESE PROPAGANDISTS

It really is astonishing the way Hitler's propagandists manage to let poor Mussolini down. The latest example is the famous air-raid on Taranto which wrought such heavy damage to the Italian Navy, and has obliged it to remain under the shelter of land fortifications, rather than assume command of the Mediterranean, which Mussolini, the creator of communiqués which he claims are the mirrors of truth, alleges is Italian. It will be remembered that British claims as to the destruction done to Italian warships in the harbour at Taranto, backed up by photographs which speak for themselves, were strenuously denied by the Italians. Now comes one Herr Kircher, the Rome representative of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," who spills all the beans out of the bag :—

> Although the British communiqué on the air raid on Taranto was exaggerated, it is a fact that true happenings at Taranto were sad enough. Some devil-may-care, foolhardy British pilots succeeded in firing torpedoes at Italian warships and damage was done to the young Italian fleet which is only in its most painful growing stages.
>
> The loss suffered will be felt for a long time, although one warship only was severely damaged and others slightly damaged. The strength of the Italian fleet has certainly not been increased through this, but Mussolini has given the assurance that it is still strong enough to safeguard communications in the Mediterranean.

Far from the raid being the work of a few rash British pilots, it was an operation carried out after careful planning by the R.A.F. and the Navy, and constituted one of the first heavy blows which have been struck against the Italians. Mussolini's claim that the Italian fleet is still strong enough to safeguard communications in the Mediterranean will probably have come as a surprise to Marshal Graziani who has been clamouring for reinforcements in men and material for months, and has not received them, simply because Mussolini cannot transport them across the sea, which the British Navy so competently controls.

Another German publicist has been worrying over the staunch courage which the British have been displaying since Hitler commenced his wanton air attacks on the civilian people of Great Britain. Thus a writer in the "Lokalanzeiger" in an article under the heading "The British Public" writes as follows :—

> The question that many of us have probably asked ourselves again and again during the past week is: How can the London people withstand it? Is their capacity for suffering unlimited, or are the dwellers in England's cities a mass of heroes?

He answers the question in this manner :—

> That which appears to the world to be the British power of resistance is really nothing more than the nature of the British masses. The average Englishman, from the proletariat to the limits of the lower-middle classes, is fundamentally a fatalist. He takes the world as it offers itself, and is not troubled by any wish to alter it....The British have become a nation of serfs, a herd of will-less creatures with but one desire—to eat, sleep and make merry. For his own life the Englishman would not give a penny, for he knows it is not worth that much.

This is in effect no answer at all, and reveals a complete ignorance of the British character, which has made the Empire what it is, and will continue to preserve it. It is true that Britons think life of little worth if they have to live it in circumstances such as the Germans with their atavistic barbarism would seek to impose upon the world. If the average Briton took the world as it offers itself he would long ago have surrendered to the German onslaughts, but it is in his determination to improve it by the elimination of totalitarian menace that he is demonstrating his great capacity to suffer for a good cause. If indeed the British are merely a race of serfs, what is to be said for the Germans of Hitler's fashioning, deprived even of the right to think for themselves, spoon-fed on doctrines which they are obliged to accept without question, living regimented lives in which they dare not call their souls their own? What this strange student of British characteristics fails to realize is that the spirit, which has made the Britons what they are, has not diminished down the centuries, and that what Hitler would like to think is a decadent race is still endowed with a virility which must astonish even the British themselves.

More on War Aims

This journal has all along endorsed the view of the British Government leaders that loose talk about war aims should be avoided. That is not to say that plans for the building of a new world after the war has been won should not be immediately undertaken; on the contrary, the vast amount of talent which is now not being sufficiently used should be employed, if necessary at Cabinet Ministers' salaries, to prepare a framework on which reconstruction can be based, as has been advocated once or twice before. It should not be forgotten, however, in discussing war aims, that the only country which embarked on this conflict with any properly-defined war aims is Germany. Because it had definite objectives in view, Germany launched the world upon this most disastrous and tragic struggle. Germany's war aims were never hidden. They were, in a nutshell, to place the Nazis in the position of a super-nation over the rest of the nations, who would be little better than serfs. There can be no denying this aim. It has been repeated countless times by leading Nazis in speeches and in books. As opposed to the efficiency and skill with which the Nazis conduct their immediate operations, it is an example of the complete irrationality of their long-range philosophy that they apparently expect the rest of the nations to like the prospect. It is illogical to criticize the apparent vagueness of the Allied war aims—so called. Consider how the Allies were brought into the war. Poland was attacked because she refused to countenance Nazi robbery of her territory. Poland had no desire for war, had nothing to gain and everything to lose by war. Poland could have no war aims save to defend herself to the utmost. Poles now have a most potent war aim. It is the restoration of their country to freedom and independence. They will fight to the last to ensure that this is done. Britain and France entered the war with the greatest reluctance, but they had a promise to fulfil and a duty to humanity to make sure that the great menace to peace and freedom which existed in Nazi Germany was killed for ever. Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg can describe their war aims as restoration of their countries to their previous freedom. None of these countries had any war aims until the Nazis thrust war upon them. Their only aim and objective was peace, and in too many cases, their desire for peace resulted in increasing the ease with which the Nazis overrode them. There should be a strict line drawn between war aims, as such, and plans and hopes for a reconstructed world, once victory is won. The reconstructed world must have its foundations in security. But how? That is not a problem which need be publicly discussed at the moment, though it is one upon which all experts should be put to work. At the present moment the chief preoccupation of every people directly concerned in this war, and even of those who see dark clouds upon the now distant horizon, is, first, self-preservation, and second the extermination of those forces of evil which are threatening them. Everything else is a side-issue.

STRAY NOTES

Feb. 14—Spring-like weather always sets the nature-writers off in a spate of poetical quotations and references to the Chinese calendar which measures the seasons with such praiseworthy accuracy. Basking in the mild weather of a week or more ago I was only too willing to hand bouquets to the expert who told us that Spring began on the fourth of this month; but a few days later, with my hands numbed by a bitter wind, I was not so sure: I took comfort from the fact that February 12 is the day of St. Valentine when the mating of birds officially begins: but I reverted to chilly gloom with a snowstorm, and the remembrance that the day of Excited Insects (the real beginning of springlike weather) is not scheduled until March 6—just 15 days before the Vernal Equinox when the first Swallows are due. With such a jumble of dates in my mind, I walked out into a chilly wind and tried to think of the signs which might assist to make me weather-wise; signs which the month of February provides without any reference to the calendars. Early hoar-frosts following a windless night; flaked ice in corners where the wind but no sun comes; hard earth unturned by farmers who prefer to stay at home; small, silent birds with feathers all puffed out; such signs as these all tell me that the winter is still here. Yet even while such weather has been with us I have noted ....a Blackbird carrying straws, the first green patches of Low Spear Grass; a Shrike singing; a Woodpecker drumming....and a little cloud of gnats beside a creek: small things perhaps, yet each of these is like a little vernal spur that gently pricks at Nature's side to make her change from winter's walk to Spring's full gallop. And yet, when I tried that phrase on my friend he merely shook his head and said, "Yes, one week nearer to that filthy heat and those (unprintable) mosquitoes." Some people are like that.—E.S.W.

BRAINS OF THE ARMY

General Staff's Co-ordinating Duties

We do not know much about our generals. It is an odd thing but of the three men who hold our fate in their hands—Sir Alan Brooke, the Commander-in-Chief at home; Sir John Dill, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Sir Archibald Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East—the average man knows far less than he does of Clark Gable, Jack Warner and Gracie Fields, writes a military correspondent in the "Newcastle Journal." Yet make no mistake, it is generals who win wars. The army, specially a British Army, will always do its job properly if it has been well trained, but leadership is everything. As Napoleon so aptly remarked, it was not the Roman legions who conquered Britain but Cæsar. It was not the Carthaginians who made Rome tremble but Hannibal. He could have added it was not the French Army which held Europe in fear, it was Napoleon.

Behind the generals come an important class of whom the public knows even less—the General Staff. We joke about the brass hats and the red tabs, and the man in the front line says half-seriously, half-jestingly, that it must be a grand life sitting in some country mansion sticking pins in a map while he is wading through mud and blood. But the General Staff is the vital nerve system through which the commander communicates his ideas and energy to his army. Administration is not a showy quality but it matters. The General Staff are then unknown specialists who arrange the details for the big attack—which railway lines can be used and for what, how the ammunition is to be brought up and how much will be needed, which units are to use which roads, where the reserves are to be placed; they have to collect and tabulate the information about the enemy's movements, and they have to try and deceive the enemy about our own movements.

When the staff does its job well the army and the commander fight with a single mind and purpose, but when staff work is bungled or bad the casualties mount up unnecessarily. For mistakes in battle are always paid in the same coin—blood. An error of ten minutes in time or half a mile in distance may make all the difference between triumph and disaster.

The corps of General Staff officers in the British Army is a fine body but it is very small. They all know each other well, which is an immense advantage, for personal sympathies mean much in war. If, however, Governments had been wise and less parsimonious in the years of peace far more men would have been sent through the staff college.

It might be said that the qualities of a commander-in-chief are a resolute personality and imagination, a capacity to take decisions and stand by them, while the essential qualities of the staff are ability to organize and get down to detail accurately, whether it be ordering a bus to meet a draft of reinforcements or describing the best way to employ the artillery in a bombardment. They draw their inspiration from the commander-in-chief—it all hinges on him.

Personality and Fine Intellect

A staff officer who served in Flanders with the 2nd Corps under Sir Alan Brooke told me that the very presence in the room of the commander was an inspiration. He acted like a tonic on them all. The ideal combination in war has usually been a commander of outstanding personality and common sense and a chief-of-staff with a fine intellect.

The one has the intellect to plan and the other the stern resolution to carry it through in the strain of actual combat. Intellectuals so often overlook the elementary fact that frequently the man who can make a plan in war would be completely incapable of putting it into action, lacking, perhaps, iron nerve and staying power.

The basic failure of the French armies has been perhaps that their generals have had too much mental brilliance and too little staying power. When we remember that General Weygand saved Poland in 1921, we forgot that Weygand provided the ideas but Pilsudski executed them. Had there been a man of iron behind General Weygand this year instead of Petain, who knows whether the French disaster might not have been averted?

The problem then in army leadership is the human factor, the choice of the right men to lead and the right men to plan. Conflicting personalities have lost many a battle. It may seem unthinkable that in the grim game of war where thousands of lives are at stake temperamental differences should interfere, but that fact is—lamentable as it is—that they do.

In the last war there was a British general who was not on speaking terms with his chief staff officer, with the result that while that state of things lasted the whole division was unhappy and unsound. The outstanding example of unfortunate personal relations was, of course, seen at the Battle of Tannenberg. The Russians lost it chiefly because the two principal generals—Samsonoff and Rennenkampf—hated the sight of each other, while on the German side Ludendorff and Hindenburg worked in close harmony. That colossal disaster can be traced almost entirely to temperament.

The model of the other side is, of course, Napoleon, and his chief-of-staff, Berthier. The latter was hopeless when in command himself, but as a staff officer he was superb, interpreting Napoleon's orders with an accuracy and clearness and understanding that still remain as an ideal for all staff officers. When he and Napoleon parted, the emperor's luck left him. Berthier was irreplaceable.

Our commander-in-chief at home, Sir Alan Brooke, is fortunate in having as his chief-of-staff that very able soldier, Gen. H. R. Pownall, who acted in the same capacity to Lord Gort in France. General Pownall is a master of exactitude and detail.

IN PARENTHESIS

Shakespearian

"MADAME," explained the butcher to the lady who could not obtain precisely the cut she fancied, "the time is out of joint."

* * *

Very Old

ON the wall of the Hava Supai Canyon in Arizona is a prehistoric carving which shouldn't be there. It is a crude picture of a carnivorous dinosaur, the most powerful land animal ever to have inhabited the earth. But no human eyes should have seen a dinosaur in the flesh—for the simple reason that dinosaurs are supposed to have vanished from the earth a score of a million years before man put in an appearance.

Decidedly, there shouldn't be a picture of a dinosaur in Hava Supai Canyon—or any other canyon. There was quite a stew about that carving when it was found. Then there was silence and forgetfulness.

There is a footnote, however, to the story, a kind of quiet addendum. Lieut. Frank Hamilton Cushing, who spent years with the Indians in that region of Arizona, translated a part of one of their myths as follows :

> "They were monsters and animals of prey. They were provided with claws and terrible teeth. A mountain lion was but a mole in comparison with them."

But even that couldn't save the dinosaur carving from oblivion.

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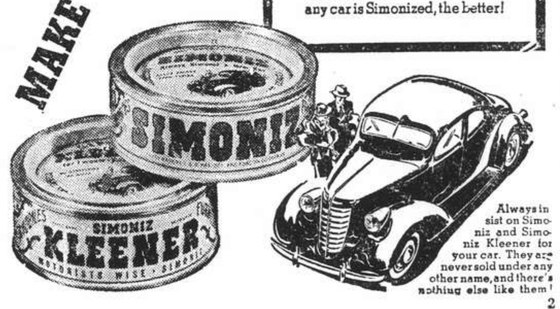

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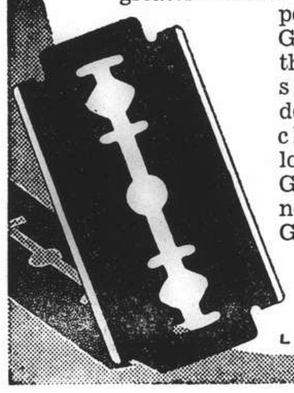
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Portugal Crushes China 9-1 In International Replay

Perfect Forward Combination Combined with Deadly Accuracy of Souza Demolishes Chinese Defence

By Trojan

NOT since the day when the A.S.F. trounced Tung Hwa by 8-1 five years ago has Chinese soccer been humbled to compare with yesterday morning's debacle when an inspired Portuguese eleven swamped their rivals by nine goals to one before a capacity crowd of about 15,000 amazed spectators. It was indeed a glorious day for the Cup-holders, whose superb combination, brilliant forward line and matchless speed outclassed the Chinese in a manner that has not been witnessed in a major Shanghai competition for many a year.

The Portuguese were favoured to win when it became known that last week's three telling absentees—Vasco Souza, Louie Oliveira and Bobby Favacho—would be available yesterday, but not even their most ardent supporter would have presumed that the victory would be achieved in so magnificent a fashion. The Chinese did not collapse—as the score might indicate—they were outrun, outplayed and outclassed in every department of the game and the Portuguese scored at will throughout the match.

It was the perfect combination of the Portuguese forwards, combined with the deadly accuracy of Vasco Souza, that cut through the Chinese defence time and again in copy-book style. Souza at inside-left was a veritable wizard; he created opening after opening for the attack while the three goals he scored were individual efforts in which he dribbled through the Chinese rear zone single-handed.

Chinese Never Had a Chance

The Chinese forwards never had a chance. From the kick-off a fast-attacking Portuguese half-line, supported by such steady backs as Costa and Victal, gave the famous trio of N. Z. Lee, K. S. Suen and L. K. Tai no opportunity to display their wares, and the solitary point scored by the losers was the result of a surprise dash by Chow, the left winger, whose centre enabled Chia to net with a first-time drive that caught Maurice Souza on the wrong foot.

Although Vasco Souza must unquestionably be selected as the outstanding player of the match, it is difficult to pick out any of the other Portuguese for special commendation. Suffice it to say that their combination and team-spirit was delightful to watch after the numerous ineffectual attempts at co-ordination to which local soccer enthusiasts have been treated in the last few seasons.

The one great failing of the Portuguese—weak finish—was not apparent yesterday. Souza, Collaco and Gaan all had their shooting boots with them and it required but one or two movements before the winners found the net. The combination of this trio was the principal threat to the Chinese and although Eugene Chong worked tirelessly throughout the game in an effort to stem their raids, he received poor support from the other defenders.

Smooth Cohesion of Machine

Favacho did unusually well on the right wing considering the playing conditions—most unfavourable to a man of his weight and age—and he sent over many useful centres. Barradas was tricky as usual, but the majority of the openings on the left wing were created by Souza, and the outside forward was obliged to do little more than maintain the smooth cohesion of the five-man machine.

I think much of the credit for the victory must go to the valuable performances given by the intermediate department of the Portuguese team. In the last line of defence no better players could have been wished for than Addidi Costa and Egas Victal. Their clearances were first-time and certain and the Chinese forwards rarely beat them to the ball. Costa was directly responsible for two of Portugal's goals—both from free-kicks. The first shot was neatly headed in by Gaan while the second effort—a beautiful drive from 40 yards—entered the net unaided with Zing beaten all the way. Maurice Souza in goal handled the ball confidently but was lucky with one long shot from Hwang that bounced up in the air after he caught it and nearly entered the net.

Linesman Seriously Injured

As goal after goal was scored by the Portuguese the temper of the spectators grew uglier and the climax came 25 minutes after the start of the second half when one of the linesmen, Marchetti, was struck on the back of the head with a stone thrown by the mob and had to leave the field in a seriously injured condition. Despite this incident, several referees who were watching the game volunteered to substitute for the wounded man, and Rothschild was delegated by Referee Carnell to take his place.

The teams were:

Portugal:—M. Souza; Costa, Victal; J. Rosario, L. Oliveira, Roliz; Favacho, Collaco, Gaan, V. Souza, Barradas.

China:—P. K. Zing; C. T. Woo, E. Chong; L. Han, H. K. Hwang, S. T. Liang; Y. L. Chia, N. Z. Lee, L. K. Tai, K. S. Suen, G. L. Chow.

The Portuguese attacked from the start of the game and Zing was called upon to clear several dangerous movements before the spectators had even realized what had happened. In the sixth minute the winners opened their account with a lovely header by Gaan. Never giving their opponents a chance to settle down they kept hammering relentlessly at the Chinese goal and were rewarded in the 14th minute with another point. C. T. Woo miskicked as the Portuguese attacked on the right wing and Humberto Collaco went through on his own to beat Zing with ease from point-blank range.

The Portuguese, seemingly dissatisfied with their 2-0 lead continued to swarm in the Chinese goal-area with few interruptions, lack of accuracy in shooting preventing them from finding the net on half a dozen occasions. Finally, in the 39th minute, the long-awaited goal arrived. Barradas took a corner on the left wing. The ball went to Vasco Souza who sent over a low centre that sailed across the goal-mouth and found Favacho in position to head into the net.

A Sorry Tale

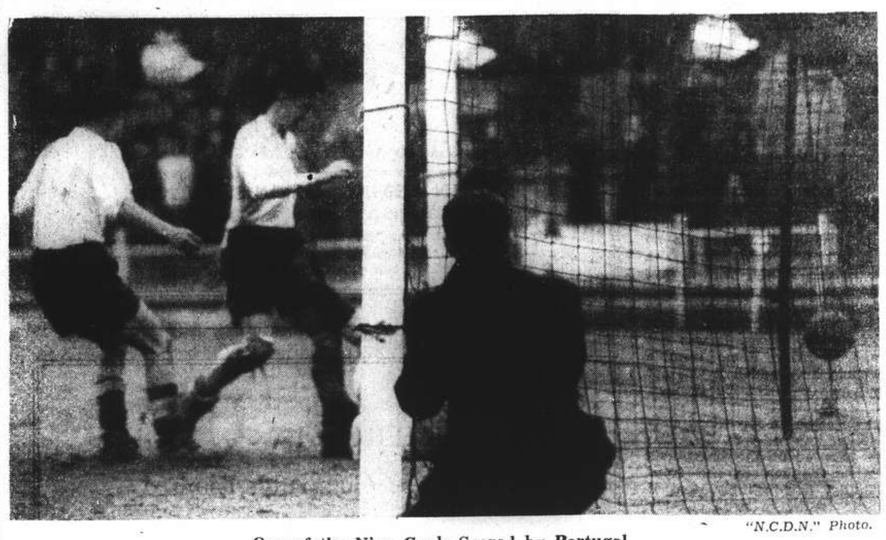
The second period told a sorry tale of China's deterioration. Six goals were scored by the Portuguese in this space of time with but one reply and the superiority of the winners was so marked that at one time the Chinese forwards did not get within the goal area for 15 minutes! Portugal opened its scoring spree in the sixth minute through a opening created by Gaan. The centre-forward dribbled through single-handed on the right wing and crossed. Vasco Souza took the ball in his stride as he ran and slammed it into the net.

In the 30th minute the winners scored with another splendid shot by Vasco Souza. The movement originated on the right wing, Favacho crossing to Collaco and the latter to the inside-left, who lost no time in beating Zing with a first-time drive that gave the goal-keeper no chance to save. Scarcely had the Chinese spectators recovered from this setback when the Portuguese netted another—their sixth goal.

Solitary Chinese Goal

Right after the kick-off the losers scored their only goal to save themselves from a complete and ignominous shut-out. A surprise dash by Chow on the left wing caught the Portuguese defence off guard and Chia was able to convert the centre with an easy first-time shot from point-blank range.

As if anxious to atone for this error the Portuguese piled up another three points in the remaining 13 minutes of the game. The seventh goal came in the 36th minute from a centre by Barradas. The ball went right across the field to Favacho, who dribbled Chong and centred for Gaan to put the finishing touches. Three minutes later Vasco Souza received a long, forward pass from Costa and dribbled up the field single-handed, parting with a grounder from 10 yards out that Zing made no effort to stop. Just before the final whistle the Portuguese climaxed the most successful performance of their entire career in the International Cup competition when Collaco netted from Barradas' centre to set the score at the unbelievable total of 9-1.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

One of the Nine Goals Scored by Portugal

Vasco Souza slams the leather into the Chinese net to add yet another point to the huge Portuguese total in yesterday's International Cup replay against China. The Chinese goalie, Zing, completely beaten by Souza's swift attack, is lying on his back, unfortunately obscured by the photographer in the centre foreground. On the left is Marcus Gaan in close support of his team-mate.

Club "A" XV Trounce Japanese By Clear-Cut 20-6 Margin

After Trailing 3-6 at Half-Time, Club Forwards Take Complete Possession and Score at Will

THE Shanghai Japanese Rugby Association 2nd XV were no match for the Club "A" XV at the Race Course yesterday afternoon on a mud-caked pitch, the hosts winning just as they pleased by 20 points (one goal and five tries) to six (two tries). At the interval the Japanese were leading by six points to three but thereafter the Club forwards went to work with a will and they never gave their visitors one moment's respite.

Footrushes and dribbles completely disorganized the Japanese defence and it was a distinct surprise that the Club tried hard prior to the interval to have the ball back, for had their forwards taken charge as they did in the second half they would have doubled their score.

As it was the entire Club pack played extraordinarily well and with Killingbeck at full back as safe as the Bank of England with his handling and kicking, the Club defence had little to worry about.

Gammie and Boyd were the pick of the Club forwards. They played a brilliant game and through their efforts alone the Japanese backs and forwards were all at sea in more senses than one. Rarely did the visiting side penetrate the Club 25 and when they did they were quickly driven back.

Gammie scored for the Club in three minutes but after the Club had had all the better of the play the Japanese equalized the score after the 20th minute and then went ahead four minutes later through a good try.

In the second half there was but one side in the game and that was the Club who did almost as they pleased. They scored at will by forward rushes in the main through Gammie (twice), Chapman, Boyd and R. U. Reynolds, Chadwick converting Boyd's try which he scored under the posts after a brilliant effort on the part of Knight.

English Rugby Results

Following are the results of games played in the Rugby League yesterday:—

Rugby League

Castleford 4, Bradford 14
Newsbury 16, Huddersfield 16
Leeds 5, Hull 14
Wakefield-Trinity 20, Batley 10
York 6, Bramley 8
Featherstone 11, Keighley 10
Halifax 26, Hunslet 13
Oldham 11, Wigan 15

Rugby Union

Guys Hospital 6, Aldershot Command 3
Bedford 18, St. Barts Hospital 14
Cambridge Univ. 10, St. Mary Hosp. 13
Gloucester 21, Army XV 17
Oxford Univ. 12, Middlesex Hospital 3
Yorkshire XV 5, Northern C. XV 17
Rosslyn Park 24, Metropolitan Police 13
Bath 22, Royal Air Force XV 5
Wasps 0, Army XV 3
Northampton 11, Combined Serv. XV 5
—Reuter.

Frenchmen Defeat Japanese by 6-0

The French Forces proved their worth at the Race Course yesterday afternoon when they easily defeated a strong Shanghai Japanese "A" XV by six points (two tries) to nil after having by the far the better of the game. The encounter was played on a muddy, slippery pitch with the ball resembling a bar of soap, but the first time tactics of the Frenchmen never faltered for one moment and not for one second were the Japanese visitors allowed to get set. Throughout the encounter the French persisted in their bustling style and their strategy never faltered for one minute. From start to finish the French were on top.

The French Forces maintained their weight and speed advantage throughout the encounter and though there were times when the Japanese threatened with their dexterous handling they were given short shrift and the French cut down every attack launched by the visitors.

In the first three minutes Pelegry caught a cross kick from Demail with the greatest of ease in the Japanese 25 and went over for an unconverted try while late in the second half Demail scored following a long line out on the Japanese goal line. If the Japanese tackling had not been so good during the match the French would undoubtedly have scored three times the number of tries they did.

Famous Catcher Is Bought by Dodgers

Coveted Mickey Owen Said To Have Fetched $65,000 Plus Two Other Players

Atlanta, Georgia, Feb. 15.

The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League, who finished in second place last baseball season and who are determined to win the League Pennant and the World Series in 1941, are continuing their fabulous spending in order to make their team invincible.

Their latest purchase is the coveted catcher, Mickey Owen, whom they bought from the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for catcher Gus Mancuso, pitcher John Pintar, and a "large amount" of money, variously estimated at between $65,000 and $75,000.

Meanwhile, the Cincinnati Reds, present world champions, gave up their 30-year-old shortstop, Billy Myers to the Chicago Cubs, in exchange for outfielder Jim Gleeson, shortstop Bobby Mattich and an additional player to be named later. No cash was involved.

These exchanges occurred at the 39th Annual Convention of the Minor Leagues.

The Dodgers had previously bought Pitcher Kirby Highe from the impoverished Philadelphia Phillies for $100,000, and last season they considerably strengthened their side by buying Joe Medwick, famous outfielder, from the Cardinals.

Owen is regarded as one of the National League's best catchers and several clubs had been after him.—Reuter.

Record Number Of Keglers Foreseen In 1941 American Bowling Congress

Enormous Entry-List May Reach New 35,000 Peak; Prize Money May Total $250,000; 40 Alleys Used

By C. Carlton Brechler

St. Paul, Minn., (by air mail).

A record entry-list for the 1941 American Bowling Congress, to open here March 13, is indicated. The field may reach 35,000.

From March 13 to April 28, the keglers will crowd 18 alleys for 18 hours a day for prize money that may total $250,000. Jase Warren, secretary of the Greater St. Paul Bowling Association, predicted the tournament would break all previous records for number of entries and amount of prize money.

Bowling, probably America's fastest growing sport, has made tremendous gains in popularity during the past five years. In the 1935 A.B.C. tournament there were 2,837 five-man teams entered. In 1940, 6,073 teams participated, an increase of 214 per cent.

Most Favourable Conditions

Warren said the tournament will be held under the most favourable conditions in A.B.C. history. Forty alleys will be rented and set up in the Municipal Auditorium in the heart of the city. The alleys all will be under one roof, on a single floor, with ample accommodations for spectators and not a post to bar the view.

Prizes in last year's tournament, held in Detroit, totalled $240,802. Warren explained that whether the 1941 purse will be greater depends upon how many bowlers enter before the deadline.

The team champion will receive $1,500; doubles winners, $300 each; singles winner, $300; and all events champion, $200. In addition to cash, each top winner will receive a gold medal, ring or belt buckle, studded with a diamond. The sponsor of the championship team will get a large trophy.

The 1941 tournament is sponsored and underwritten by the St. Paul Winter Carnival, and is scheduled tentatively to close May 5. Bowlers will come to St. Paul, bowl for two days, post a score, and return home to await returns. They travel at their own expense. The A.B.C. rents the alleys and hires about 200 employees to conduct the contest.

Focus of Attention

Attention here will be focussed on the Monarch Beer team of Chicago, which won last year's tournament with a 3,047 score. In the 40-year history of the tournament, the championship never has been successfully defended. Spectators also will watch for 300 scores. At Detroit two men rolled perfect scores, the seventh and eight in A.B.C. history.

The defending singles champion will be R. Brown, Terre Haute, Ind., who bowled a 742 total last year. F. Fischer, Buffalo, N.Y., holds the all-events crown with a 2,001. Doubles champions with a 1,348 total are H. Freitag and J. Sinke.—United Press.

Mass Production Tennis in U.S.

New Idea Promoted by L.T.A. Encompasses Junior Davis Squads in 30 Key Cities

New York, Feb. 9.

Americans have a way all their own when it comes to encouraging the young idea in sport. Lawn tennis particularly is noted for this and, as evidence of its reward, one has only to glance down their list of champions.

Hitherto a young player showing any promise was immediately taken in hand by the United States Lawn Tennis Association and afforded every facility to help him or her to become a champion. Now, the United States L.T.A. has widened its scope and is planning "mass production" of champions.

Thousands of boys and girls in every State will reap the benefits of lawn tennis under the latest scheme. Promising youngsters in 30 key cities have been formed into junior Davis Cup squads, each in the care of a local committee, and are coached in strokes and tactics and encouraged to conduct themselves as good sportsmen, both on and off the courts.

"Instead of concentrating on the development of one or two players and helping them to become such outstanding players that they will dominate all tournaments in which they compete", said Mr. Holcombe Ward, President of the United States L.T.A. "the U.S. L.T.A. has been trying to help several hundred boys on junior Davis Cup squads to be creditable representatives of the game.

Tennis Clinics

"Junior Wightman Cup squads have been organized along similar lines for girls as part of the national development programme. Tennis clinics are being held for beginners and preparatory squads have been formed to carry on the elementary instruction given at the clinics.

"Amateur lawn tennis has never had so many promising boys and girls playing high-grade tennis in this country; the general average of play is higher than at any previous period in the history of the game," Mr. Ward declared.

The tennis clinics referred to above have been increased in number in the past year and they have proved to be one of the best methods of instructing young players.

The clinic provides boys and girls with free expert instruction in essential strokes, tactics and court manners, diagnoses their faults and suggests corrective treatment.

American Thoroughness

Dr. William P. Jacobs, Chairman of the U.S. L.T.A. tennis clinic committee, reports widespread interest in the movement. A standard clinic at Presbyterian College, Clinton, South Carolina, gives a three-day course to 150 pupils at a time. There are talks and demonstrations, and films are shown. In addition local associations throughout the country organize clinics for one, two, three or more days.

Another instance of American thoroughness is illustrated by the fact that young players, after having been taught the fundamentals of the game, are now being trained as umpires. And youngsters who have played little tennis are encouraged to become court officials.

Several schools have been held, and boys who have attended them have served as umpires and linesmen in the American junior championships. The efficiency of these young officials has helped materially to make the tournament one of the outstanding events of the year.—Reuter.

Sports Caricatures

The first of our series of caricatures of Sports Personalities, published on Friday, February 14, has already produced the most gratifying results. Numerous messages have been received, and in response to the many requests for further information on the series the following announcement is made.

All the winter sports are being taken in rotation and the leading personality in each game will be caricatured to begin with, after which the series will become general and will include as many of the winter sportsmen as possible.

The same procedure will be adopted in the summer and will encompass all the hot-weather pastimes. From now on caricatures will appear twice a week—on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Colony Derby Sweep Nearing $1,000,000

Breaking an all-time record, the Hongkong Jockey Club's Derby sweep is nearing the million-dollar mark.

The "South China Morning Post" Bomber Fund and the British Fund for the relief of distress in China are expected to benefit by $200,000 as the Race Club is donating the customary commission of 20 per cent.

The Derby will be run to-day.

Colony Races Postponed Owing to Rain

Hongkong, Feb. 15.

The annual race meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, which was due to begin today, has been postponed owing to heavy rain. The revised dates are: February 17, 18, 19, 22 and March 1.—Reuter.

New Football Coach Selected by Yale

Emerson W. (Spike) Nelson has become Yale's first non-graduate head coach of football. Ogden Miller chairman of the University Board of Athletic Control, announced recently that Nelson, graduate of the University of Iowa in arts and law and Yale line coach for the last two years, has been chosen to succeed Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond, coach since 1934.

Nelson was graduated from Iowa in 1928 and remained to study and coach the freshmen through 1931, when he received his degree as Doctor of Jurisprudence. He coached the Varsity line the next year, then moved to Louisiana State where he held the same position for five years. In 1938 he was head coach at Mississippi State, relinquishing that job to become line coach at Yale in 1939.

Nelson's one season as head coach was quite unsuccessful. His 1938 Mississippi State team lost six of ten games and defeated no major opponent except Duquesne. However, he took over the position when State was hopelessly in the doldrums, a condition which was not affecting his rivals at the time.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Sunday, February 16, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	6	4	113.00	
2	1	2	42.80	18.00
3	3	5	85.20	26.00
4	5	6	18.90	23.90
5	4	3	83.00	22.70
6	4	5	159.40	93.50
7	2	6	65.20	58.20
8	5	6	109.90	39.30
9	1	6	162.10	131.80
10	4	5	54.70	173.20
11	1	2	194.70	26.50
12	2	6	100.80	22.60

Yesterday afternoon's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 11 dog No. 1-2 Div. $194.70.

$2 Course Double Events Races 9/10 dog No. 1-4 Div. $173.20.

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Soccer League War Cup First Round Results

London, Feb. 16.

The following are the results of the first round of the Football league War Cup played on Saturday:—

SOUTH

Brighton 1, Arsenal 4
Cardiff 3, Swansea 2
Chelsea 3, Portsmouth 1
Clapton Orient 3, Aldershot 2
Crystal Palace 0, Queen's Park R. 1
Leicester 3, Birmingham 3
Luton 4, Northampton 5
Mansfield 6, Stoke 1
Norwich 2, West Ham 1
Notts County 4, West Bromwich 0
Reading 3, Bristol City 2
Southampton 2, Brentford 2
Southend 3, Millwall 1
Tottenham 4, Bournemouth 1
Walsall 3, Notts Forest 2
Watford 4, Fulham 1

NORTH

Blackpool 1, Manchester City 4
Blackburn 2, Oldham 0
Bolton 3, Burnley 1
York 3, Bradford 2
Bury 4, Preston 4
Chester 2, Tranmbre 0
Chesterfield 1, Barnsley 4
Grimsby 1, Doncaster 0
Halifax 2, Leeds 3
Huddersfield 2, Middlesbrough 2
Hull 4, Lincoln 1
Liverpool 2, Southport 3
Manchester United 2, Everton 2
New Brighton 2, Wrexham 1
Newcastle 1, Rochdale 2
Sheffield United 2, Rotherham 3

Regional Football

London, Feb. 16.

Following are results of regional football matches played yesterday:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Airdrieonians 5, Motherwell 3
Clyde 0, Rangers 2
Falkirk 2, Hibernian 2
Hamilton Acads. 0, Albion Rovers 2
Hearts 3, Dumbarton 1
Partick Thistle 2, Third Lanark 3
Queen's Park 2, Morton 1
St. Mirren 1, Celtic 0.—Reuter.

Country Club Favoured Against Union Church

Ladies Badminton Doubles League Continues Tonight

The Ladies Doubles division of the badminton league will continue this evening when two fixtures will be played. The principal encounter will be held at the Country Club courts when the Club's "A" team will meet the Union Church for the second time. In the second engagement the "B" aggregations of the C.S.F. and the Country Club will be seen in action. This should result in fair close scores.

The Country Club "A" have already shown their superiority over the Union Church ladies last Monday when they scored an overwhelming victory to win by the maximum score of 9-0. There is every reason for them to repeat this impressive performance tonight as they were not extended to any great length previously. As a matter of fact, they have triumphed by big margins in all their games. It is therefore inconceivable that the Union Church will reverse the decision as, though they will in all probability put up a better showing and be out for revenge, their team play and racquet work is not equal to that of the Country.

It is difficult to predict the winner of the second match as, taking their previous performances as a criterion, they appear to be very evenly matched. The winning side today will probably triumph by the odd game only.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Ugly Incident Mars International Cup Replay

An unfortunate occurrence in the second half marred the return clash between Portugal and China in the semi-final of the International Cup at the Canidrome yesterday morning. Linesman Marchetti, officiating at the south end of the ground, was hit on the back of the head by a stone thrown by one of the spectators, opening up a nasty wound which bled freely. Pictured above is Referee Carnell escorting the injured linesman off the field for medical attention.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

"MINES" is the topic Mr. Alexander Carlisle will speak upon in his XCDN series, "Men and Their Arms" today at 8.20 p.m.

ONE of the reasons why unoccupied mansions in Scotland are not available in any number for evacuees is because they are roofless. In Scotland if you want to escape paying taxes on a house you remove the roof. It seems rather a drastic remedy.

BY combining the typical 'darky' humour into a playlet, arranged with southern ballads and negro songs, Mr. Putnam presents a programme—"XCDN's Negro Minstrel"—which will be broadcast from that station today at 9.30 p.m.

THE Lung Hwa Paper Factory has now partially resumed operation in Szechuan with a daily output of 5,000 pounds of newsprint, says a Chungking message to the "Shun Pao." Owing to the lack of electrical supplies, the factory is unable to produce a capacity output of 20,000 pounds of paper.

AIR Marshal Sir R. E. C. Peirse, the new Chief of the Bomber Squadrons, is the son of an Admiral and a fighter born. He rejoices in the name of "Lucky Peirse," and knows what it is to bomb German ports and also submarines. He has commanded soldiers as well as airmen, for he was in command at one time of the British Forces in Palestine and Transjordania.

A CELEBRATION will be held in Chungking by the headquarters of the New Life Movement Association to commemorate the 7th anniversary of the movement on February 19, says a message to the "Sin Wan Pao." The movement was started by General Chiang Kai-shek seven years ago with hopes of bringing about a spiritual rebirth of the nation, and to revive the virtues based on the ancient ethical code of the people.

THE new Duke of Bedford, who inherited the magnificent estate of Woburn, has not yet formally taken up residence there. He is at present living in Scotland. The difficulties of war-time have already affected the fine private zoo, in which the late duke took such a legitimate pride. Some of the animals, including the zebras and kangaroos, have been sent to Whipsnade, but the rest are still being maintained.

THERE was a time when the Prime Minister's hats almost created riots! Photographic records of his oft-changed headgears abound. It is hard to believe, therefore, that Mr. Churchill was once camera-shy. His school-fellows at Harrow, however, assert that this is so. He seems to have had a rooted objection to appearing in a school group. Whenever the official photographer appeared young Winston Churchill disappeared.

MR. Herbert Morrison, the Minister for Home Security, is the son of a London policeman. When distributing prizes at his "old school"—St. Andrew's Church of England School, Stockwell—not long ago, he confessed to the boys that he never won a prize at school. "The only thing I received," he said, "was a certificate for religious knowledge. And I am bound to admit that it ought never to have been given to me."

SIR Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, and up-holding most important British interests in the Near East, has very considerable knowledge of Eastern Europe. A strong believer in Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Generalissimo and patriot, he can sum up the Russo—Chinese—Turkish situation accurately. He is a cousin of Lord Brabourne, former Governor of Bombay, and rejoices in the pet name of "Snatch."

MR. Emanuel Shinwell, who seems to be developing as a leader of the unofficial opposition to the Government, was an East-end tailor, who afterwards became the leader of a sailors' trade union. This was a sort of opposition show to the union controlled by the late Mr. Havelock Wilson, after whose death peace was restored. He is both a good debater and a good platform man, and nothing in his life pleased him more than his fight with the late Ramsay MacDonald in the Seaham Harbour Division.

OVER $1,000,000 worth of American war supplies were sent to "free China" via the Yunnan-Bureau highway during the past fortnight according to information from communication circles in Chungking, says the "Sin Wan Pao." About 1,000 heavy trucks were engaged in transporting arms and munitions, heavy artillery, bombers and anti-tank guns, the report states. While these trucks were travelling to "free China" from Rangoon, they were attacked by Japanese planes, but the raids did not stop their progress.

AIR-Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, Commanding British Air Forces in the Middle East, is the only survivor of the first one hundred fliers. His pilot's certificate is No. 72, dated April 25, 1911. Small in stature, he has a keen, inquisitive face, determined mouth and protruding chin. A good horseman, he rides well at point-to-points, and is a keen dry-fly fisherman. He is greatly interested in R.A.F. physique and in maintaining its high standard. Above all, he loves boxing, and likes to see the men with the gloves on.

THE Chinese War Minister, General Ho Ying-chin, has been inspecting the Yunnan border areas to study Chinese defences there during the past fortnight, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." General Ho has been addressing the Chinese officers and men and giving personal instructions to them regarding defence measures. The Chinese War Minister finds the morale of the Chinese defenders splendid and their enthusiasm has been greatly heightened by the personal contacts which General Ho has made with them the report concludes.

Britain Blamed for Eastern Tension

Tokyo "Newspaper" Says Threat of War is Only Strategical Propaganda

Tokyo, Feb. 16.

Declaring the recent rumours that conditions in the Far East were assuming serious proportions "are only strategical British propaganda," the newspaper "Nichi Nichi" in its early edition this morning which is distributed to rural communities, asserted editorially that "if it is intended to create uneasiness among the Japanese people then it is childish propaganda."

The paper believed that one of the causes for rumours that the Far Eastern situation has worsened has been the recent United States Government advice to Americans to evacuate from the Far East. "If such action should cause uneasiness in the Pacific, then whatever result that follows is the responsibility of the United States," the paper asserted.

The "Nichi Nichi" declared that "it is difficult to break the deadlock in Japan-American relations just as long as the United States carries out its aid to Chiang Kai-shek policy."

The "Nichi Nichi," terming this as possessing an "enemy character," warned that "whether the Far Eastern situation deteriorates or not depends on future American action."

Obstruction Alleged

Asserting that Japan is devoting her whole energy to furthering the prosperity and welfare of the East Asiatic peoples, the paper stated that a Japanese advance southward has "been spurred by the Anglo-American policy of aid to Chiang Kai-shek and its policy against Japan," and added that Japan's southward advance has been necessitated by Anglo-American attempts to obstruct Japan's efforts to dispose of the China affair and for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia.

The journal asserted that Britain and Australia seem to believe that the Far Eastern tension has been caused by the belief that Japan will begin her southward movement in concert with Germany's spring offensive and pointed out that "Japan's southward movement already began when Japan announced the necessity for the construction of the East Asiatic sphere of co-prosperity."

"Therefore, as long as Britain and America hinder and interfere with Japan's southward policy, then Britain and the United States in the Far East will encounter Japan's opposition," the "Nichi Nichi" warned.—Domei.

British-Chinese Pact Alleged in Bangkok

20,000 Troops in Malaya Said Threat to Thailand

Tokyo, Feb. 16.

Britain is negotiating a secret military agreement with Chungking, a despatch from Bangkok in the "Yomiuri" said today.

The agreement is designed to maintain British influence in the Far East, the Bangkok correspondent said, and to obstruct Japan's southward advance.

Britain decided to restrain Japan through co-operation with Thailand, the correspondent also said, because Britain interpreted Japanese mediation of the Thai-French Indo-China dispute as Thailand's adherence to Japan's "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The alleged agreement includes establishment of a Chungking-Singapore joint defence line against Japan's southward moves and increased American munition supplies to Chungking via the Burma road, the correspondent said.

Meanwhile, a "Nichi Nichi" despatch from Bangkok reported that Britain was concentrating 20,000 troops on the Malay and Burma borders as a threat to Thailand in a manœuvre to destroy friendly relations between Japan and Thailand.—United Press.

Japanese Naval Vessels Active in Yangtze

Waterways Said Cleared of Mines; Sailors Landed

A Japanese Naval Base, Feb. 15.

In paying tribute to the high moral of the Japanese naval forces in Central China, a communique issued today by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet Command declared that the fleet was effectively performing its duties in safeguarding the areas under Japanese control by the cleaning-up of Chinese "bandits" and maintaining the security of the Yangtze River.

Japanese naval patrol boats, taking advantage of the present low water season, engaged in disposing of mines in the river and by February 7 had cleared the water-ways of Lake Tungting in concert with Army units.

The communique stated that on February 8 the Japanese naval patrol vessels landed bluejackets in the sector opposite Tatung on the lower reaches of Anking in co-operation with the Army.

Meanwhile, Japanese naval aircraft have carried out air raids in sectors along the Chekiang-Kiangsu Railway and in the vicinity of Anking.—Domei.

Indian Cotton Exports To China Increase

Chinese Exports to India Also Rise Appreciably

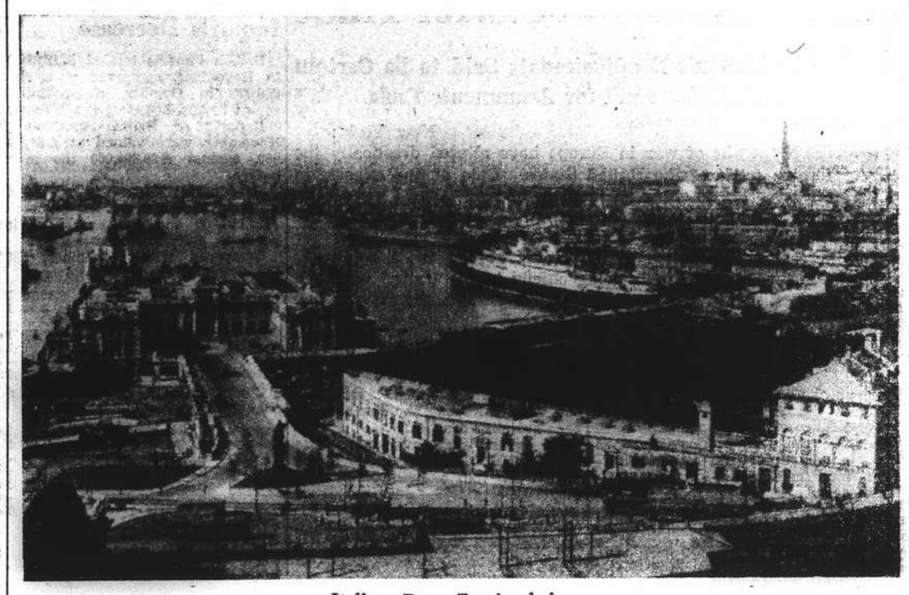
New Delhi, Feb. 16.

Raw cotton shipments to China for the year 1939-40 total £5,010,000 in value, compared with £1,282,000 last year, according to figures released today.

Shipments of gunny bags totalled £1,350,000, and of cloth £37,000.

Imports from China are valued at £1,957,000, compared with £1,297,000 for the previous 12 months. Exports stood at £6,382,000, while the value of exports for the previous year was £1,850,000.

Improvement of exports was largely due to cotton piecegoods and twist yarn, whilst the imports of raw silk rose by £75,000. Imports of silk piecegoods increased by £15,000.—Reuter.



Italian Base Bombarded

A view of the port of Genoa, which was heavily shelled by the British Navy. According to a statement by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, it was thought possible that the Germans might launch an expedition from this port with the object of attacking French Tunisia.

Philippines Hemp Vital to U.S.

Control of Production Important in American-Japanese Relations

Washington, Feb. 16.

Control of hemp production in the Philippines is playing a significant role in Japanese-American relations, a strategic materials expert revealed yesterday.

Congressional commodity specialists are paying closest attention to reports from Manila of investigations into Japanese control of hemp production in Davao Province.

Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican of Michigan, who has been a frequent critic of President Manuel Quezon, praised the Commonwealth Government for action already taken.

Hemp is extremely important among national defence materials and is viewed with the same importance as steel, scrap iron and petrol.

Abaca Important

Strategic material experts studied the possible means of controlling hemp shipments to Japan, since they viewed abaca (from which hemp comes) as a strategic material of the same importance to national defence as scrap iron, steel, and aviation petrol.

It was learned that the hemp situation had been under study by the National Defence Commission ever since Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, canvassed the subject with experts and urged the building up of stores of the highest quantity hemp.

Sr. Elizalde told commissioners that hemp rope was not replaceable for naval use and said wire rope would not withstand the weather for general marine use.

Japan Needs Hemp

He said that if the U.S. decided to curtail shipments of hemp to Japan it would seriously affect Japan's military effort, although Japan doubtlessly has some reserves.

Likewise Sr. Elizalde pointed out that due to the nature of abaca production it would be impossible to produce large amounts of the highest quality hemp fibers without also producing large amounts of the lower grades, hence any attempt to monopolize high grade hemp supplies by Government purchase or export control, might also involve buying large amounts of secondary grades.

Observers speculated that Japan took the initiative in new moves in the South Pacific, the U. S. might counter with economic restrictions, including Philippines exports, notably hemp.—United Press.

Position of New Nanking Currency Discussed

Japan's Finance Minister Says Reserves Ample

Tokyo, Feb. 16.

Questioned regarding the new national notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China, Mr. Isao Kawada, Finance Minister, at the general budgetary meeting of the House of Representatives yesterday replied that "the new legal tender of China issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China is provided with ample reserve."

The Finance Minister stressed that Japan was fully determined to extend complete support to the new Chinese money and that while it was at present at par with the Chungking "Fapi" it would seem necessary to cut-off its present relation to the latter if "Fapi" follows a further downward trend.

Asked whether it was contemplated to cut off the new money from "Fapi," Mr. Kawada replied that he was not in a position to express opinions as the bank itself belonged to China.

The Finance Minister declared that "according to Mr. Chow Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government, concurently governor of the Central Reserve Bank, it is the intention to peg the new notes at par with Chungking money due to the tremendous loss the people would suffer if any change were made. However, it may be necessary to sever the connection at par with Chungking currency, should it further depreciate."—Domei.

Rumanian Minister in Moscow Must Report

Bucharest, Feb. 15.

M. Gregor Gafencu, the Rumanian Minister in Moscow, has been called back to Bucharest in order to make a report to the Rumanian Government. M. Gafencu was Foreign Minister before the present Premier, Gen. Jon Antonescu, took over the leadership of the Government.—Havas.

Factory Explosion In U.S. Kills 7

Chicago, Feb. 15.

Seven persons were killed and a number injured when a terrific explosion wrecked a liquid-oxygen manufacturing plant at Du Quoin, Illinois, today. The plant was literally razed to the ground by the force of the explosion. It is not yet known what caused the disaster; an investigation has been opened by the authorities.—Havas.

U.S. Aided Through Assisting Britain

Colonel Stimson Explains Benefit to American Air Force Development

Washington, Feb. 16.

British and French purchases of U. S. war planes were primarily responsible for the present expansion of the American aircraft industry, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, informed the Senate Foreign Relations committee by letter recently.

Colonel Stimson upheld the policy of furnishing fighting planes to Britain and said that he desired to make his position clear because of alleged misrepresentations concerning his views published recently in a Washington newspaper.

Had not British and French warplane orders given the U.S. aircraft industry a "head start" on production, Colonel Stimson said, the United States "at the present time would be in a very grave situation as to the plants and facilities which we now need for the pending emergency."

Deliveries Expected Soon

Colonel Stimson's letter continued: "Within four to six months we expect accelerated deliveries of late model combat planes on contract for our air corps. These planes will incorporate the latest developments arising out of actual combat experience. In some cases, where more modern equipment can be obtained by deferring delivery of certain types for a few months, we have felt it wise to do so because such action will help to prevent our air corps from being furnished with planes which would be obsolete on the dates of delivery.

"As an example of the benefits which this Government is receiving from what has been called a 'deferment' to the British, I need cite only one example. Last December we had on order certain bombers of the B-24 type, the first deliveries of which were expected to begin that month. We consented to defer these deliveries to us in order that the manufacturer might instead make delivery to the British of some of the same type of planes, thus postponing our own deliveries for several months. As consideration for the transaction we received outright from the British a large number of aircraft engines owned by them and urgently needed by our air corps.

Advantages Gained

"Thus, by that deferment we were not only enabled to put into the air a number of our own flying fortresses as well as other types of planes which had theretofore been kept uncompleted for lack of engines, but we shall receive, on the ultimate deliveries of our B-24's, planes which will contain all the improvements which will be developed under combat conditions during the period of the delay. This latter is a most important item.

"In other words by helping the British to build up an air force which now is reasonably expected to successfully meet the crisis of this year, we have not only strengthened our own security through Britain's increased defensive power, but we have put ourselves into a productive position which will make us immensely more powerful than we would otherwise have been at the time when, if Britain failed, the first blow could fall on us."—United Press.

Chile Takes Over Danish Ships

Significant Event Keenly Watched in United States; Similar Action Pondered

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 16.

Three Danish vessels here were requisitioned by the Chilean Government for the duration of the war. It was believed the first such action by a neutral power.

The Chilean President decreed that the three vessels, the Prida and Helga of 1,700 tons and the Lotta of 1,858 tons, in refuge at Talcahuano since Germany invaded Denmark, were "of public utility," and ordered them taken over by the government.—United Press.

Washington Interested

Washington, Feb. 16.

Officials here late yesterday took keenest interest in the Chilean decree taking over three Danish vessels which had been in refuge in a Chilean port since Germany invaded Denmark.

The Government here was especially interested since in had grappled, for many weeks, so far unsuccessfully, with a similar problem both in the United States and the Philippines.

There are 42 Danish vessels idle in U.S. and Philippine ports, many of them of the finest type.

Officials said there was no legal power whereby the U.S. can act similarly and unofficial informed sources speculated as to whether the Chilean action would be widely studied elsewhere in Latin America where 18 Danish vessels are idle.—United Press.

India Warned to Be Ready for War

Press Views Japanese Threat Seriously

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Sudden developments in the Far Eastern situation are being given widespread attention in the Indian press generally.

Regarding the Japanese threats in the Pacific as a serious matter the "Statesman" says: "Japan's increasing threats against Britain and America are thought by some to be bluff, but we do not share this comforting opinion. The truth is that the Japanese Government is at present so deeply committed to a policy of overseas expansion towards the south that a withdrawal may prove impossible, or at least must be a delicate and protracted feat."

The "Times of India," urging preparedness, says: "It would be a tremendous gamble, it is admitted, for Japan to move southwards, as Japan would almost certainly find herself at war with America." The leader concludes: "Not to be ready for an extension of the war to the Pacific would be dangerous optimism."—Reuter.

30 Schoolchildren Drown

Brussels, Feb. 15.

Thirty schoolchildren were drowned today when the ferry on which they were crossing the Albert Canal capsized near Hasselt.—Havas.

Spain Urged to Develop Air Force and Navy

Madrid, Feb. 15.

Spain's best war potential should be concentrated in her navy, backed by a powerful air force, Gen. Aranda, head of the Spanish War Academy, declared in a lecture here today.

Gen. Aranda, who is one of Gen. Francisco Franco's closest collaborators, played a prominent part in the civil war.

His lecture was attended by a number of high personalities, including Gen. Jose Varela, the Minister of War.—Havas.

Germans Making Midget U-Boats

Mass Production Reported Aimed at Spring Campaign Against British Isles

London, Feb. 16.

Germany now is engaged in mass production of "vest pocket" submarines for an early spring campaign to blockade and starve Britain into submission, an extremely reliable non-British source revealed exclusively to the United Press yesterday.

The new type submarine is less than 100 tons and the displacement, according to one version, is only 40 to 50 tons. They are being produced on a conveyer belt system, it was said.

The new submarine's radius of action would be short, experts believed. They said Chancellor Hitler's intention was to use swarms of them around the British Isles, including the Irish Sea and all Atlantic approaches, in an attempt to sink U.S. supplies on a vast scale.

Possibly, Germany also might send many of the U-boats by rail to Italy to transform the Mediterranean into a submarine hornets nest against the British. Experts believed the total submarines to be launched would approach "many thousands."—United Press.

Communist Conference Begins in Moscow

Path to Greater Soviet Power to Be Indicated

Moscow, Feb. 15.

The eighteenth conference of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. will start at the Kremlin this evening.

The "Pravda," Communist Party organ, summed up the agenda of the conference today when it stated that the meeting "will indicate to all what path is to be taken in order to strengthen the power of Soviet Russia."

The paper added that the conference would bear principally on problems of industry and transportation.—Havas.

Calcutta to Be Evacuated In Event of Attack

Calcutta, Feb. 16.

The Government would certainly make arrangements for the evacuation of women and children from Calcutta in the event of an enemy attack, Mr. Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal stated yesterday.

Adequate measures were being taken to protect lives and property throughout the Province in the event of an enemy attack, he stated.—Reuter.

San Domingo Offers Bases to U.S.

Washington, Feb. 15.

The State Department announced today that the Republic of San Domingo had offered the free use of its harbours and air bases to the United States Government.—Havas.

Guard Against Colds By Building Up Your Resisting Power.

If you are subject to colds, look to the condition of your blood, for the fact that you are constantly catching cold is a sign that the blood is in poor condition.

In order to improve your blood eat only simple wholesome food and take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and tone up the whole system.

The prescription of an eminent physician, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are famous the world over because of their health restorative value to both sexes.

If you are run down, lack appetite, suffer from insomnia, nerve weakness, back pains, rheumatism, sciatica, try a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they are one of the finest curative forces for disorders due to impoverished blood and nerve debility yet devised by medical science. Chemists everywhere can supply

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

350,000 Men in U.S. Army Manœuvres

New York, Feb. 15.

Three hundred and fifty thousand men will take part in the U.S. Army manœuvres which are to start in the south shortly. This is the first time that so large a number of troops will participate in war games in the United States.—Havas.

Turkish Government Requisitions Grain

Istanbul, Feb. 16.

The Turkish Government is requisitioning all cereals and grain surplus to producers' requirements. This step is being taken owing to exceptional war-time circumstances which necessitate accumulating sufficient stocks in case an emergency arises. These surpluses will be paid for in cash.

The Turkish Government is also building up large stocks of flour and is creating a state-owned commercial office with capital of £10,000,000, and branches throughout Turkey, to buy, stock and distribute all kinds of commodities and thus regulate prices and curb profiteering.—Reuter.

Irish Statesman Dies

Dublin, Feb. 16.

Mr. Andrew Jameson, head of John Nelson Whisky Distillers, member of the Privy Council and former Governor of the Bank of Ireland, died here yesterday.—United Press.

Nazi Border Delegation Arrives in Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 15.

A German delegation arrived here today to start negotiations with the Soviet authorities concerning the delimitation of the Russo-German border in the areas of the former German-Lithuanian and German-Polish frontiers.—Havas.

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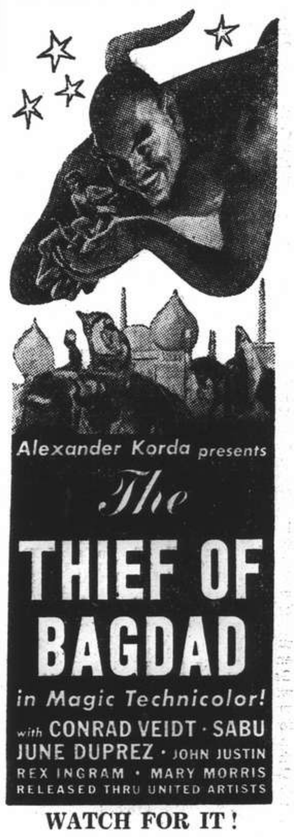

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YOU'LL FIND OUT
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LORRE KARLOFF LUGOSI
the 3 Bad Humor Men
HELEN PARRISH · DENNIS O'KEEFE
ALMA KRUGER
and KAY KYSER'S BAND
featuring GINNY SIMMS
HARRY BABBIT, ISH KABIBBLE, SULLY MASON, "COLLEGE OF MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE"
RKO RADIO PICTURE
5 SONG HITS!
Produced and directed by DAVID BUTLER
Screen Play by James V. Kern

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Gilbert Roland · Joseph Schildkraut · Dick Foran
and Betty Brewer · Original Screen Play by Frank Butler
Directed by SAM WOOD

WATCH FOR IT!

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 15.

Firmer conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices mainly closing from fractions to about one point up from yesterday.

The calmer tone of international political news influenced some shorts covering and bargain hunting, although there was no great following on the upward trend, as operators adopted a cautious attitude, awaiting clarification of the mixed international situation.

Meanwhile, domestic business reports continued to be excellent.

The volume of business done totalled 400,000 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	118.89	117.88	118.55	+0.89
20 Rails	26.78	26.50	26.65	+0.11
15 Utilit.	19.00	18.80	18.95	+0.10
40 Bonds	——	——	89.81	−0.01
11 Commod.	——	——	55.49	−0.32

Feb. 14	15		Feb. 14	15
Adams Exp	5⅜	Lockheed	20⅜	21
Alg Lud	20	Loew's	30½	31
Allis Chal	28½	Loft Inc	14⅜	14⅝
Alum Ld.	70½	*70½	Mack Trks	25	25½
		Martin	23	23½
Am Cyan	31	31⅜	McK & R	24½	*24
Am For. Pr	1⅜	1⅜	Mont Ward	35½	35⅜
„ $7 pfd	15	15	Mountain	2⅛	2⅛
Am Loco	12½	12½	Nat Avian	8	8⅛
Am Metal	16	16½	Nat Dairy	13	13⅛
Am Radtr	6	6	Nat Dist	20	20⅛
Am R Mill	12	12¼	Nat Lead	15½	14⅞
Am Smelt	37⅛	39	Nat P & L	6½	6⅝
Am Sug R	13½	*13½	Nat Sup Co	5	5
Am T & T	160½	159⅜	N C Bank	*25½	*25½
Am Tob B	68	68	N Y Cent	12	12½
Am Wtwrks	5	5⅛	Niag Hud	2⅜	2⅜
Anaconda	22½	22⅜	N A Avian	12½	13⅛
Atchison	19⅜	20⅛	N Am Co	15	15⅛
Avian Cor	3⅜	3⅜	N Pacific	5⅜	5⅜
Bald Loco	14	14¼	O I Blass	43	42⅜
Balt & O	3½	3½	Pac G & E	25½	25⅛
Barber	8	8⅛	Packard	2⅛	2⅛
Barns Oil	7⅜	7⅜	Pan A Air	12⅜	12⅛
Bendix	33½	33⅜	Paramount	10	10⅛
Beth Steel	75½	76⅛	Penns R R	22⅜	22⅜
Bliss	14	14⅛	P & R Coal	*⅞	*⅞
Boeing	14⅛	14⅜	Phil Pet	36	36
Borg War	17⅜	17⅜	P PS of N Jrs	27⅛	27⅛
Briggs	19⅛	19⅜	Pullman	22½	23⅛
Budd Mfg	3½	3⅜	Pure Oil	7	7⅛
Can Pac	3½	3⅜	Radio Cpn	4⅛	4⅛
Case J I	43	44⅛	Reading	12⅜	*12⅜
Celanese	23½	23	Rem Arms	*4⅛	*5⅛
Ches & O	39½	38⅛	Rep Avian	3½	3⅜
Chrysler	63½	64⅛	Rep Steel	17	17⅛
C N Bank	*29⅜	*29⅜	Rey C & B	8½	8⅜
Col G & E	4	3⅞	Rey Tob B	32½	32
Col Gredit	29½	29⅜	Safeway S	39	38½
Com & Sth	1⅛	⅞	Schenley	9	9⅛
Con Edis	21	21	Sear Roeb	68⅜	69⅛
Cons Oil	5⅜	5⅛	Shell U Oil	11	10⅞
Cont Can	36	36⅜	Soc Vac	8⅜	8⅞
Cont Oil	17⅛	18	Sthrn Pac	8⅛	8⅜
Copld St	14⅛	14⅜	Sthrn R	19½	20⅛
Curtis Wr	7⅛	7⅜	Spicer	32	32⅛
„ A	25½	25⅜	Std Brands	6	6
Deere	19⅛	19⅜	Std G & E	1	1
Dist Cpn	16⅛	16¼	Std Oil	18⅛	18⅛
Douglas	66	65⅞	Std Oil N J	33½	33⅜
Du Pont	140½	140	Stone & W	6⅛	6
E P Lead	8⅜	9	Studebaker	6⅛	6⅛
Eaton Mfg	30	30	Swift Int	17⅛	*17⅛
Elec Au L	27	27⅜	Technicor	8⅜	9
Elec B & S	9⅜	9⅜	Tex Cpn	35	35⅛
„ $5 pfd	56⅛	*54½	Tex Gulf	25	25⅛
„ $6 pfd	60½	63	Timken	28½	28½
Elec P L	28⅜	29	Transamer	4⅜	4⅜
Flintkote	12⅜	12⅜	Tw Cent	5½	6⅛
Gen A Tr	50½	*49	Un B & P	9½	10⅛
Gen Elec	30⅜	30½	Un Carbide	60	60⅞
Gen Motors	41½	41¼	Un Pac	76½	76⅛
Gen Rly	12⅜	*12	Un Ain	34⅜	35⅛
Gen T & R	11	11	Un A Lines	13	12⅞
Glidden	13	12¾	Un Corp	1½	1½
Goodrich	11⅜	12	„ $3 pfd	26½	26
„ $5 pfd	*50	*50	Un Gas	⅞	*1⅛
Goodyear	16½	16⅜	Un Gas Imp	8⅛	8⅜
G N I Ore	13½	13⅜	US Indus	22⅜	22
Gt N Rly	22	22⅜	US Rub	17⅞	18⅜
Gt W Sug	20⅜	20⅜	„ „ $% pfd	81	80½
Grey Cor	11	10⅞	US Smelt	*58	*58
Her Pow	*67⅛	*67⅛	US Steel	57⅞	57⅛
Homestake	*43⅜	45	Vanadium	26	26⅛
Int Nickel	23⅜	23⅜	Vultee	6⅛	*6⅜
Int Paper	11	11⅛	Walworth	4⅛	4⅛
Int T & T	2⅛	2⅛	War Br Pic	2⅛	*2⅛
Johns Man	55	55½	West Elec	90	91½
Kennecott	31	31⅜	Woodward	28½	28½
Libbey O F	35½	35⅛			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	52¼	52⅜
Australia Comm.	57	57½
Balt. & Ohio "A"	38⅜	37
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	18¾	18¾
„ „ „ 6½% 1957	16	15¾
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	89½	89⅜
Erie 5s 1967	16¾	17
Int. Tel. & Tel.	37	37¼
New England Gas & Elec.	62	*62
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	43⅜	44¼
Stand. Gas & Elec.	77	*76¾

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices firmed up today after Friday's break on a steady volume.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 15.

Cotton prices early ruled steady on some commission house demand, but later turned easy on "spot" house and Southern hedge selling, which found poor support. At the close, quotations were from 5 to 7 points down from the previous final levels.

The market for raw rubber futures was again easy today on increased speculative liquidation, owing to continued lower Singapore advices and the bearish statistical position. At the last callover, losses from 25 to 30 points were recorded.

Chicago wheat prices early advanced moderately in response to higher stock prices and mill demand, but later encountered heavy realising which erased earlier gains. At the final bell, losses of 3/8 cent were registered.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Mar.	10.18-18 —06	Mar.	20.25-25 —25
May	10.14-15 —07	May	20.11 B —29
July	10.00-01 —06	July (N.C.)	
Oct.	9.54 N —05		19.70-70 —30
Dec.	9.52-52 —05	Sept. (N.C.)	
Jan.	9.50 N —05		19.45 N —28
N. Y. Sugar No. 3		**N. Y. Sugar No. 4**	
Mar.	2.03-04 —01 B/A	Mar.	0.66-66½ —1 B/A
May	2.08-09 unc. B/A	May	0.70-70½ —1 B/A
Chicago Wheat		**Chicago Corn**	
May	79⅛-79 —⅜	May	60½-06½ —⅜
July	79¾-73⅝ —⅜	July	60⅛-60⅛ —½

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Most traders attributed the recovery to the relaxation in the Far Eastern tension; also some experts took the view that the market, having discounted future war events, drove prices too low, making possible a sharp recovery, particularly if favourable British war news is received. New York Central Railroad reported 1940 not earnings as $11,265,684, a new ten-year high. Pittsburgh reported steel operations for the coming week as holding at 98 per cent. of capacity, but Chicago expects .05 drop due to forced repairs. Carloadings during the past week was the best such week in a decade. Retail trade was also the best in a decade.

Stocks:—Chances for a broad recovery would have been better, if more weakness were displayed today, but still we believe a good rally is likely from the current area. The "Times" Index of business activity is 121.1, against 122.5 for last week and 103.6 for the corresponding period of last year.

DIVIDENDS

Owens-Illinois Glass	$0.50
Copperweld Steel	$0.20

EARNINGS

Stock	Period	1940	1939
Owens-Illinois Glass	Yr. 31/12	$2.71	$3.17
New York Central	„	1.75	0.70
Colorade Fuel & Iron	„	0.52	0.46

Cotton:—Ruled steady. It is now believed that foreign exchange restrictions will preclude much hedging here should Liverpool close.

Wheat:—Presented a steady appearance in sympathy with the action of securities. Flour stocks have probably been reduced to a level where mills may soon be buyers again.

Corn:—Offerings continued to meet only a scale-down demand.

Rubber:—There was renewed hedging and liquidation as the tension in the Far East subsided. Crude rubber statistics for the United States as compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association for the month of January are as follows: Imports 86,890 ton (December 98,000); Consumption 64,200 tons (56,500); Stocks 340,900 tons (318,500); Stock Afloat 153,200 tons (146,000); and reclaimed consumption 18,600 tons (17,100).

Hides:—Prices were firm on a tanner demand in Chicago and British buying of Argentine helping sentiment.

Cocoa:—The market was steady as profit-taking subsided.

Sugar No. 4:—Ruled steady. Switching continued to be witnessed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 4 yr Average 1936-39	1937	1938	1939	Yield on basis of price in %
No par value except where indicated								
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.29	7
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.50†	Apr. 1	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	7
Allis Chalmers	1.50	Mar. 30	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	5
American can	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	5
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	6	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	D 8.88	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40†	Mar. 15	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	6.21	9
Am. Locomotive	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	0.40†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	7
Am. Rolling Mill	0.25	Irregular	28	3.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	2
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	7.37	6.54	3.24	4.36	7
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper	2	Mar. 25	59	4.97	3.62	1.10	2.33	9
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	269	19.16	0.60	0 83	0.94	5
Auburn Automobiles	—	—	8	9.72	D 15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	37		0.32	D 1.09	0.41	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D 1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt	0.50†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.39	6
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	7		0.85	1.26	0.76	8
Bethlehem Steel	5	Irregular	123	7.06	7.53	D 0.70	5.75	7
Boeing Airplane	—	—	5		0.45	D 0.77	D 4.55	nil
Borg-Warner	1.50†	Apr. 1	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	8
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D 1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	3	Irregular	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D 1.87	7
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.25†	Jan. 1	51	5.87	4.43	2.62	3.49	8
Chrysler	5.50†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	8
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.30†	Irregula	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	7
Commercial Credit	3.25†	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.60	4.01	11
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	9
Consolidated Oil	0.72½	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	0.55	12
Continental Oil	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	6
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	12
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.37	3.75	7.66	5
Eagle Picher Lead	0.40†	Irregular	14		0.40	—	—	nil
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	5
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	10
Flintkote	1.00	Irregular	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	8
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	8
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	8
General Railway Signal	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	1†	Irregular	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	8
Goodrich Rubber	0.50	Irregular	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	8
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	1.20†	Jan. 1	9	D 0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	11
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	3.31	2.09	2.39	9
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	2.75†	Mar. 30	32	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	9
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	9	—	0.21	0.07	4.04	7
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	56	6.71	8.47	5.65	5.37	9
Montgomery Ward	2.75	Apr. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	8
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	10
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	23	1.74	1.36	1.28	1.12	9
New York Central	—	—	142	12.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	9
North American Co.	1.40	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	9
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	3.71	2.42	2.84	10
Packard Motors	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.17	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.45†	Irregular	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	4
Pennsylvania Railroad	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	7
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	6
Public Service of N.J.	2.40	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	8
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.53	0.41	0.30	0.35	5
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	3.04	3.89	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley	—	—	13	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	6.58	4.18	6.60	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.39	1.09	6
Southern Pacific	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.81	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	0.40	Jan. 2	4	1.53	0.73	0.62	0.51	7
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D 1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	5.47	5.64	2.36	3.27	5
Texas Gulf Sulphur	2.50	Mar. 15	15	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.30†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	8
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.62	6.74	8
United Aircraft	3.50†	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.53	10
United Airlines	—	—	8	—	D 0.52	D 0.86	0.21	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.55	0.32	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.95†	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	0.99	1.07	11
U.S. Rubber	—	—	24	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	3	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	5
Vanadium	1.50	Irregular	39	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.26	6
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	4.75†	Feb. 28	71	7.22	7.53	3.38	5.18	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Australia Widens Self-Sufficiency

Furnishes Capital and Expands Manufactures And Export of Goods

Melbourne, Dec. 31.

Because of Australia's dependence on overseas markets, it has been held commonly that business conditions throughout Australia merely reflect the world situation. However, experience in recent years tends to refute this view. The growth of secondary industries has produced a more balanced structure. Self-sufficiency of capital provision is almost complete. The expanding export of factory goods demonstrates ability to compete with other countries. Greater mastery of the principles of central banking is developing confidence in the country's financial future, states the "New York Times."

The only drawback is the comparatively slow rate of increase in population. The growth of manufacturing is largely the result of the world swing to self-sufficiency in the last decade. The 1930 depression and the necessity for providing employment greatly promoted factory expansion, which was accelerated further by the rapid expansion of munitions industries after 1938, with increased technical skill, as shown in the manufacture of airplanes, electrical equipment, plastics and a great range of metals and textile goods.

Factory Employment

Factory employment, which had increased by 35 per cent. after 1934-1935, increased 10 per cent. in 1940, compared with 1939. Nevertheless, more than half the national production consists of primary products. The struggle to retain old and find new markets has been intensive since 1933, although Britain absorbs more than 90 per cent. of the total production.

Exports at Record

The imperial wartime plan of purchases provides for the sale of all rural production except wheat and apples. Total exports are at a record high level. In the wheat industry, the serious problem of the reconstruction of marginal areas is proceeding apace.

Australia's immediate task is to take a full share of the British war effort. In the budget year 1940-1941 about 200,000,000 Australian pounds are expected to be spent by the Federal Government on the prosecution of the war. Of this amount, £180,000,000 of new expenditure is reflected in the Federal budget which has just been passed. This jumped from the 1939 budget of £100,000,000 to £260,000,000.

National Income

In addition to war spending, there will be produced a national income of £900,000,000, plus an expenditure of £32,000,000 on public works. The chief problem is to prevent a war boom. The Federal Government has controlled market prices, bank credit and capital issues. New Federal taxes will fall upon smaller incomes, but the main burden will be carried by the middle-bracket incomes and companies.

So far the controls have not been effective in deflecting excess purchasing power, but new taxes and rationing are expected to correct the boom early in 1941. New car registrations fell by 30 per cent. because of gasoline rationing, but only 4 per cent. of the 20 per cent. cut in consumption investment has been effective so far. Christmas spending broke all records in spite of the war load coinciding with the announcement of severe taxes.

Bank Responsibility

The situation throws a heavy responsibility on the Commonwealth Bank. Credit expansion for war needs is already considerable, but there is little real inflation from this cause. The shortage of skilled labour and imported essentials is forcing up prices and wages. Labour difficulties have forced a modification of the arbitration system of fixing wages to avoid time-lag. The labour unions are concerned over the maintenance of living standards and the substitution of feminine labour.

Wall St. Sees Lessening Of F. E. Tension

New York, Feb. 15.

Wall Street traders today noted a lessening of Far Eastern tension and some believed further recovery was possible.

Steels led the list, being quoted higher than yesterday. Rails firmed one point and Chrysler and General Motors made small gains.—United Press.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Feb. 15.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81⅛	London	1/5 31/32 †
N. Y.	332¼	2 mths	
Shanghai	20	„ sellers	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	84¼	„ buyers	1/6 1/32
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	82¾ N.
		„ buyers	77

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6 1/32
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 29/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 7/32
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2 11/32
Shanghai	3 5/32d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Brazil	5.05
Spain	9.25 N.	Japan	23.45-48*
Paris	2.19	Shanghai	5.67
Italy	5.05 N.	Hungary	19.75
S'zerland	23.23	Rumania	0.50
„ "free"	23.25	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.85	Finland	2.05
Montreal	83.625	Manila	29.80 N.

London	4.03¼
Buenos Aires Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.60
Montreal on London	4.82

†—Quiet. *—Offered. N—Nominal.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	Feb. 15.	
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills	6 months	3 1/16%
Call money		0 7/8%

New York Closed.—Reuter.

War Cuts Scope of U.S. for Trade

Difficult Readjustments Said to be Certain When Demand for Armaments Ends

New York:

SIXTEEN months of war in Europe have altered drastically the foreign trade of the United States. Data of our exports in 1940 are expected to show an increase of more than 25 per cent. over 1939. Composition of the exports has changed greatly, however. The last few months in particular have been conspicuous for the increasing domination of shipments abroad by a relatively limited list of war products going chiefly to the United Kingdom and the British Empire, says Mr. W. W. Case in the "New York Times."

Exports of our farm products as a whole, as well as of certain manufactures, have slumped badly with the cutting off of accustomed markets across the Atlantic. This growing dependence of our export trade upon a small range of products destined for only a few markets carries far-reaching implications for the American economy.

Imports

Our imports meanwhile have been marked by a very sharp drop in our purchases from Europe, reflecting both the elimination of most of the Continent as an exporter to the United States and, in Britain, the concentration of producers upon immediate war needs at the expense of their markets overseas.

Exports to British Empire

From the longer viewpoint, the increasing canalization of our exports is highly significant. During August to October more than 34 per cent. of our exports went to Great Britain alone, against 19 per cent. two years before, and more than 62 per cent to the British Empire, against 40. Aircraft, iron and steel and industrial machinery (including machine tools), largely or entirely for war purposes, comprise more than 40 per cent. of our exports, against but 17 per cent. in 1938.

Disappearance of Demand

That our export trade thus should become more and more dependent upon the war doubtless is unavoidable. The disappearance of the present demand for our war goods abroad, which will presumably follow an ending of the war, however, inevitably will entail serious problems and difficult readjustments for the nation, regardless of the outcome of the war itself.

Total exports in 1940 are likely to be put at $4,025,000,000, against $3.177,000,000 in 1939. This would be the largest since 1929, when sales abroad amounted to $5,241,000,000, but still would be less than half that in 1920, when American exports touched their highest peak of $8.228,000,000.

Imports are expected to amount to around $2,600,000,000, more than in 1938 and 1939, but less than in 1937, when the boom of that year raised our needs for imported raw materials and when European supplies had not been curtailed drastically.

An export trade balance of close to $1,425,000,000 accordingly seems likely for the year, against only $859,000,000 in 1939. Such a balance would be the largest since 1921. The problems of payment by foreign countries that such a figure implies are making themselves apparent in the drain on Britain's financial resources available for use abroad and in the increased foreign exchange difficulties of some of the Latin-American countries.

Stages in Exporting

Two stages have marked United States exports during the war to date. The first eight months of hostilities affected only moderately the character of our trade, although sales of aircraft and some other war products to Britain and France increased materially and our sales to Latin America rose sharply as the usual European supplies became less available.

The events of May and June, however, drastically altered the situation in so far as Europe—which ordinarily takes 40 to 50 per cent. of our exports—was concerned. Continental Europe virtually was eliminated as a large part of it came under Nazi control and was subjected to the British blockade. Sales to Continental Europe in August-October amounted to only $39,000,000 against $199,000,000 in the same months of 1938, the last comparable period.

Britain's Purchases

Meanwhile Britain stepped up her purchases of war materials of all sorts in a desperate effort to strengthen herself. Exports to Great Britain more than doubled, rising to $336,000,000 in August-October, from $145,000,000 in the same period in 1938.

Her increased purchases have been concentrated in aircraft, iron and steel and machine tools and now wholly overshadow the rest of the world on our sales of these products abroad! Her needs have not been restricted to these categories, however, as she also has increased greatly her buying of our ships, ammunition, guns, etc.

Trade with Canada has followed a somewhat similar pattern although on a much more moderate scale, while exports of war supplies to the other Dominions also have increased.

Shipments to S. America

Shipments to Latin America, on the other hand, after their sharp expansion at the outbreak of war, have tended to sag. The markets are still there, but too many South American countries, now unable to dispose of their own produce to Europe as in the past, find themselves hard put to pay for their purchases from the United States.

Our own farm producers, like their fellows to the south, have felt keenly the loss of the European market. Exports of our farm products, including cotton, amounted to but $82.000,000 in August-October, compared with $224,000.000 in those months in 1938.

The immediate outlook is for continuation of these trends. Because of the growing pressure on both British shipping and British foreign exchange resources in this country, further curtailment of our exports of non-essentials to Great Britain is to bt expected. At the same time the expansion of our exports of war material promises to be limited only by the capacity of United States factories.

Opinions differ as to how near exhaustion are British financial resources available for payment on purchases here. Our balance of trade with the nine major units of the British Empire for the period of the war through last October was only $400,000.000 more adverse to them than in the corresponding pre-war months, an unimportant additional drain on them when weighed against Empire assets originally available here of several billions.

British Commitments

British commitments here, however, are already far greater than indicated by the export statistics, and if American industrial resources are to be drawn upon to the requisite extent a serious payment problem is not unlikely to develop in the course of 1941. The answer that the United States will give to this question lies of course in the political rather than the financial or economic realm. The Administration has already made clear its appraisal of the issues at stake and appears in this respect to have support of the nation. Whatever the mechanics of the particular solution that is finally adopted to meet the payment problem, it therefore scarcely seems likely that shipments of war materials to Britain or the Dominions will be allowed to suffer by reason of any foreign exchange difficulties.

Exports to Latin America seem likely to continue to be held down by foreign exchange difficulties. The problem is relatively mild in the Caribbean area, already closely associated with the United States economically. Many of the countries of South America, however, may find it necessary to curtail further their imports from the United States, at least in the absence of extensive credit grants such as those already announced for Argentina and Uruguay, which carry treir own obvious dangers.

Trade With Japan

The outlook for our trade with Japan depends more on political than on economic factors. The present policy of seeking to check Japan's expansion southward by economic pressure is likely to be reflected in increasing curtailment of our sales to her, notwithstanding the lack in many cases of alternative sources of supplies for many of her needs.

U.S. Supplies of Synthetic Rubber

Chemical Industry in America Can Meet Any Emergency in Supply

Chicago.

By judicious planning the American chemical industry can meet any emergency which may now be foreseen in rubber supply, Dr. Per K. Frolich, director of the laboratories of Standard Oil Development Company, declared before the National Industrial Chemical Conference, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

The synthetic rubber industry has developed to the point where plant capacity should be available next year for producing some 50,000 pounds per day, he said. Impressive as this figure is, considering that it refers to highly specialized manufacturing operations, it represents less than 2 per cent. of our crude rubber imports.

U. S. Depends Upon Imports

This country's current consumption of crude rubber is about 1,350,000,000 pounds per year, of which more than 97 per cent. comes from the Far East. Under terms of the cotton exchange agreement with Great Britain, we were to obtain 86,000 tons. By midsummer less than half of this quantity had been received. Through the establishment of a corporation sponsored jointly by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and American rubber companies, contracts have been made for the direct purchase of an additional 150,000 tons in 1940 and 180,000 tons in 1941 as a wartime measure.

Should the supply of crude rubber be cut off or the threat of interference with regular shipments become imminent, the 'synthetic rubber' industry will obviously face an entirely different situation. Instead of being a specialty product as at present, synthetic rubber would then have to supplement our available supplies of the natural product in the form of manufactured goods, crude, and reclaim.

Experimental Stage Over

That this must be so becomes evident from a consideration of two facts; first, that our climate is not suitable for the growing of rubber trees; and, second, that if efforts were made to increase South American production some eight to ten years would be required before the new plantations would reach the producing stage.

In attempting to answer the question as to how such an eventuality could be met, it is important to note that production of 'synthetic rubber' is no longer in the experimental stage, since it already forms the basis of a substantial industry. Through work in the specialty field, the American rubber industry is thoroughly familiar with the processing of synthetics and would be in a position to adapt itself to their wider application.

On the other hand, it must be recognized that a more extensive change to synthetics based on our present knowledge would work a considerable hardship on the rubber industry. Because of the greater toughness of many of the synthetics, production would undoubtedly be slowed up, for a while at least, to a point where some equipment expansion would be required.

As for tentative manufacturing plans, it has been estimated that facilities for replacing a substantial portion of the country's consumption of natural rubber could be installed within two years. Such considerations lead to a rather optimistic view.

British November Imports Decrease

British imports totaled £72,930,000 in November, compared with £85,096,000 in October, a preliminary report by the

Vital Role of Oil in Present War

Germany's Needs Greatly Exceed Her Potential Sources of Supply; Excellent British Position

MUCH of the world situation turns on oil, says a correspondent of the New York "Times." The new power forces now arising in Europe and the Far East will never be able to build the vast empires of which they dream without acquiring these strategic oil areas. If they should succeed in getting them their dreams would have much greater possibility of coming true.

In particular, success of British forces in Africa and Greek forces in Albania, backed up by Turkish and Russian diplomatic resistance, has balked for the time being the pursuit by the Axis powers of their objectives in the Near East. One of their primary objectives in this part of the world is oil.

The Near Eastern countries of Egypt, Iraq and Iran and the Persian Gulf fields had a total production, before the present conflict, of roughly 370,000 barrels daily and a potential much in excess of that. Altogether there are nineteen known fields. In addition there are nine refineries in this area with a daily combined capacity of more than 400,000 barrels. The most important refinery, at Abadan, Iran, has a capacity of 280,000 barrels per day, while at the Haifa terminus of the pipe line from Iraq the refining capacity is 40,000 barrels.

Rumania, under Nazi tutelage, has halted petroleum shipments to Turkey. These amounted in the first half of 1940 to 702,475 barrels, a 580 per cent. gain over the same part of 1939. This large increase in Turkey's takings of Rumanian production was due to her inability to obtain supplies from North America and the U.S.S.R. which were her usual sources prior to the war.

Iraq's Output

It is relatively easy to turn over part of Iraq's output to Turkey, but a more difficult transportation problem is faced in supplying Greece. The latter increased her imports from Rumania 51 per cent. during the first six months of 1940, with total takings of 470,370 barrels.

Exactly how is Germany situated today with respect to petroleum supplies? To answer that is most difficult, even for the best experts outside the Reich.

When war started in September, 1939, almost every one believed that it would follow the general pattern of the World War. Few people expected continuation of the "war of nerves" earlier launched by Hitler. It has been precisely Hitler's use of this new technique of bloodless victories that has enabled him to conserve his oil supplies. Obviously he has not forgotten General Ludendorff's confession in his memoirs that it was chiefly because of inadequate oil reserves that the German General Staff was forced to sue for peace in 1918.

Civilian Consumption Cut

Another factor making for conservation of petroleum resources is the policy pursued by all belligerents of keeping civilian consumption to a minimum. According to estimates by E. M. Friedwald, Greater Germany's annual oil requirements, including the Protectorate, in September, 1939, stood at approximately 9,000,000 tons. Of this total, civilian needs, consisting largely of motor fuel, accounted for about 30 per cent, or 3,000,000. Demand for the balance came from industry and the military establishment.

However, consideration must be given to the estimated 8,200,000 tons normally required by the conquered nations of France, Holland, Belgium, Norway and Denmark. Even if these normal demands are drastically reduced, Mr. Friedwald points out, the strictly civil requirements for all territory within the present Reich frontiers is at the very least 5,000,000 tons a year. On the other hand, German production from all sources, including synthetic and crude oil output, is estimated at 4,280,000 tons. Thus domestic output would be short approximately 720,000 tons in servicing restricted domestic wartime demand.

There are only two other sources available to the Nazis—the U.S.S.R. and Rumania.

Russia's Excess Small

Both because of the growth of the Soviet industrial and military machine and the fact that the Soviet oil industry is now falling considerably behind the scheduled plan, Russia has little petroleum to spare. Her oil exports have ceased except to such countries as Sweden, with whom she has trade contracts. Nevertheless, she may still continue to send from 200,000 to 300,000 tons annually to the Reich, largely in the form of lubricating oil.

Rumania produced in 1939 some 6,240,000 tons, of which she exported 4,178,000, mostly in the form of finished products. During that year the Reich and former Czecho-Slovakia received 1,285,153 tons, or 31 per cent. of total exports. Now that Rumania's oil policy has been taken over by the Nazis it seems safe to say that exports to Germany will be increased, while Rumania's own domestic consumption will be forcibly reduced. Therefore it appears likely that German imports from this source alone may reach 3,000,000 tons, if transportation equipment is equal to the task.

Thus, granting that Germany succeeds in all her endeavours to obtain oil, these figures clearly indicate her inability to wage an intensive and long-drawn-out conflict. Maximum estimates place German oil reserves held in storage at the start of war at 4,500,000 tons. Add this figure to expected imports from Rumania (3,000,000 tons) and allow for the domestic shortage (720,000 tons) and there remain 6,780,000 tons annually available for purely military purposes.

Blitzkrieg Demands

Since about 120 divisions took part in the Holland-Belgian-French offensive, with roughly 3,000 airplanes in action from four to six hours daily, the estimated oil requirements of this force, according to the best available sources, were 1,500,000 tons in its six weeks' operation. Even at a somewhat lower average this would mean an annual consumption of over 10,000,000 tons a year. The weakness of the Nazi petroleum situation was further emphasized recently by Hugh Dalton, Great Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare, who pointed out that the inadequate reserve which Germany possessed at the time of her surrender in 1918 was 1,000,000 tons.

But the Nazis have other difficult problems to face. One of these is the extremely weak petroleum position of their Italian ally. Under normal conditions Italy consumes approximately 2,500,000 tons of petroleum products annually. Although Mussolini has made every effort to encourage exploration and development of crude oil sources, not more than 10,000 tons annually are produced in Italy. Albania supplied small quantities which have probably been cut off by the British and Greek raids made upon Valona.

In 1939 Italy got 636,760 tons from Rumania and filled the remainder of her needs through imports from the United States, Venezuela, the Dutch West Indies, Mexico and to a lesser extent Colombia. These latter sources are no longer available because of the British blockade. Moreover, Italy's storage facilities, believed to cover not more than seven months' requirements at the time of her entry into the war in June, are all above ground and therefore especially vulnerable to air attack by the British. Hence involvement of Italy in active warfare can only result in draining Germany's none-too-ample supply of petroleum.

Intensification of counter-attacks by British bombers and their reported concentration on the destruction of German refineries, oil depots and synthetic plants tend further to complicate any attempt at accurate estimates. According to Mr. Dalton the R.A.F. has bombed 90 per cent. of Germany's synthetic-oil properties and 80 per cent. of her mineral-oil refineries.

According to British Air Ministry communiqués, there have been 200 attacks against oil facilities either in Germany proper or German-held territory since last July 1. Of these some 60 per cent. have been made against oil refineries. Meanwhile the Reich has undertaken construction of new hydrogenation plants. The largest, according to schedule, is at Brux in the Sudeten area of former Czecho-Slovakia. This is reported to have a scheduled capacity of 5,000,000 tons of coal per year, and its oil production may possibly largely offset other losses. Just what the exact situation is cannot be known at present, though other competent commentators generally agree with Mr. Dalton's estimates.

Situation of Japan

In the Far East, Germany's Axis partner, Japan, produces less than 10 per cent. of her ever-growing oil requirements. In 1925 she arrived at an arrangement with the U.S.S.R. for the exploitation of oil in Sakhalin Island, from which the Japanese Navy receives part of its supply. In 1930 joint undertakings were entered into with Dutch capital for the development of oil-bearing properties in Borneo. Operation of the Fushan shale plants, in Southern Manchukuo, was initiated in 1936. It was the general belief at that time that this development would give Japan a degree of self-sufficiency.

However, she finds herself still dependent upon foreign sources for about four-fifths of her petroleum requirements.

The only sources in the Far East, other than those already mentioned, are in the Netherlands Indies, which exported 48,300,000 barrels during 1939. In contrast to this, according to rough estimates, stand Nippon's requirements of 25,000,000 barrels for civilian needs alone. The distance from Yokohama to Palembang, Sumatran terminal and refining port on the eastern coast of Borneo, is 2,700 miles, while the distance from Yokohama to San Francisco is 4,536 miles. The reason for Japan's interest in this area is therefore obvious.

Until recently some two-thirds of Japan's petroleum needs were filled from the United States. The decision of the United States Government to add petroleum to its list of commodities requiring export licenses, and the banning of the export of aviation spirit, except to nations of the Western Hemisphere, has gone far toward accentuating Japan's petroleum problem. More important than this, however, is the United States ban on the export of tetraehyl lead, which is indispensable for the production of high grade gasoline having a high octane number.

U.S. Pacific Defences Discussed

House Approves Huge Sum For Naval Bill

Washington, Feb. 16.

The House Naval Affairs Committee late yesterday voted approval of President Roosevelt's US$898,000,000 naval bill.

The vote followed a three hour secret session when Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, discussed proposed fortification of Guam and Samoa and British island bases acquired in the "destroyers for bases" deal.

Mr. Carl Vinson, committee chairman, said Admiral Stark discussed a series of restricted navy charts. Asked if he believed the United States would have time to fortify remote Pacific islands, in view of the crisis in the Orient, Mr. Vinson replied: "You will have to ask someone besides this committee."—United Press.

Jewish Refugees from Europe Reach Japan

350 En Route to North and South America

Tokyo, Feb. 15.

Three hundred and fifty Jewish refugees from Europe, on their way to North and South America, arrived at Tsuruga today.

The refugees, who come from Central Europe, fled to Russia several months ago and reached Japan from Vladivostok aboard the Amakusa Maru. A score of them, Domei said, had fled with nothing but their clothes.

Ninety refugees were allowed to land at Tsuruga, on guarantees by Jewish organizations in Japan.—Havas.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **West Cusseta,** operated by the Everett Steamship Corporation, is expected to enter port from Seattle sometime this afternoon with a large shipment of cargo. The freighter will dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

The ss. **Taiyo Maru,** of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya, arrived here from Kobe direct yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, tying up alongside the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf. The ship will remain here for three days, sailing again for Kobe on February 19 at 7 a.m.

* * *

The ss. **Shanghai Maru,** of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya, running between Shanghai and Nagasaki, left harbour yesterday morning at 8.30 on her return trip to Japan. The vessel, which carries mail and passengers, arrived on the previous day, berthing alongside the company's Wayside Wharf.

* * *

The ss. **Dairen Maru,** express liner of the D.K.K., operating on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen run, is scheduled to sail on her return trip to the northern ports this morning at 9 o'clock, after a 36 hour stay here. The liner, which carries mail and passengers, is berthed alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf. Ordinary letter mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 7.15 this morning. Outgoing passengers for the ship are requested to embark from the wharf direct at least half an hour before sailing time.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **PACIFIC PORTS:** Tatuta Maru, with mail, due 3.30 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

From **NAGASAKI:** Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m. Yangtsepoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Bombay & Calcutta		From Karachi	
M'bourne M	— 25/2	Kasima M	— 18/2
Matue M	— 25/2		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Seattle	
Dona A'rora	— 21/2	W C'seta	20/1 18/2
Vincent	— 1/3	Satartia	15/2 9/?
From Los Angeles		**From Yokohama**	
Nitta M	24/1 3/3	Nitta M	12/2 3/?
Ningpo	— 7/3	**From Kobe**	
K'kura M	10/2 10/3	Taiyo M	24/2 26/2
From San F'cisco		**From Nagasaki**	
K'kura M	13/2 10/3	Kobe M	17/2 18/2

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
T'tao M	16/2 18/2

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund Tel. 15290

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGHONG MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247.

INDIAN AND BURMA PORTS

U.S.A. Sailing to RANGOON and CALCUTTA, on o about February 20. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 5 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 20-2

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

For New York		For Hongkong	
Dona Aurora	26/2	Tatuta M	18/?
Kinai M	9/3	West Cuseta	20/?
Ningpo	9/3	Dona Aurora	2?/?
P Grant	19/3	Ningpo	9/3
For Los Angeles		Satartia	1?/?
P Coolidge	25/2	P Grant	19/?
Dona Aurora	26/2	**For Osaka**	
P. Pierce	8/3	Kasima M	18/?
Kinai M	9/3	**For Yokohama**	
Ningpo	9/3	Matue M	27/?
P Grant	19/3	Tatuta M	18/?
For Seattle		**For Kobe**	
West Cuseta	20/2	Taiyo M	19/?
Satartia	12/3	Melbourne M	27/?
For Manila		**For Nagasaki**	
Tatuta M	18/2	Nagasaki M	18/?
West Cuseta	20/2	Kobe M	19/?
Dona Aurora	26/2	**For Dairen**	
Ningpo	9/3	Dairen M	17/?
Satartia	12/3	Tsingtao M	2?/?
P Grant	19/3	Hoten M	23/2

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Nankai M.	Tsingtao	O.S.K.
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Heian M.	Tsingtao	N.Y.K
Nagato M.	Tsingtao	N.Y.K
Jeff Davis	Manila	A.P.L.
Taiyo M.	Japan	T.K.K
Hsinyuan	Hsinkong	Tung Ho
Hakka M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K
Hsuchow	Tsingtao	T.K.K

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hunagawa M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Myoho M.	Jap.	T.K.K

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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Two conveniently-Placed sailings each month to UNITED KINGDOM PORTS

A-O. LINE LTD.

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Regular service to AUSTRALIA from HONGKONG

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Frequent and regular sailings by modern and comfortable passenger and cargo liners serving:

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Information relating to sailings, ports of call, freight and passage rates will be gladly given on request to intending passengers and shippers,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

31-23 French Bund *Agents* Telephone 82020

DE LA RAMA LINE

NEW YORK

VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA CANAL

mv Dona Aurora Feb. 26
mv Dona Nati Mar. 17

ALL VESSELS HAVE DEEP TANKS FOR OIL IN BULK

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents

27 The Bund Telephone 15290

D.K.K. DAIREN KISEN KAISHA

110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

ss. DAIREN MARU ..	(Arrive) Feb. 15	(Leave) Feb. 17	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 21	Feb. 23	at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

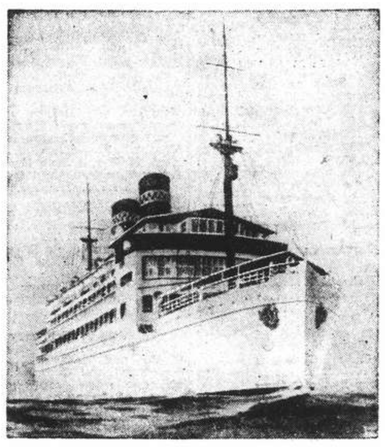
ss. TIENTSIN MARU	Feb. 20	at 1 p.m.
ss. CHOHEI MARU	Feb. 23	at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)

ss. HAKKA MARU Feb. 18 ss. RYOGA MARU Feb. 22

BURNS PHILP LINE

mv. NEPTUNA



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PRESIDENT LINER Sailings

TRANS-PACIFIC: Via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PRES. COOLIDGE	Feb. 25
PRES. PIERCE	Mar. 8
PRES. TAFT	Mar. 22
PRES. CLEVELAND	Apr. 5

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRES. GRANT	Mar. 19
PRES. COOLIDGE	Apr. 9

ROUND-THE-WORLD: via Capetown and Trinidad to New York.

PRES. GRANT	Mar. 19
PRES. JACKSON	Mar. 20
PRES. HAYES (Maiden Voyage)	Apr. 17

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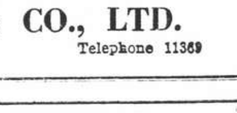
Transcontinental and Western Airlines

United Air Lines — American Pioneer Line
American Gulf Orient Line — United States Lines

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

Round World Services



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P. & O. B. I. E. & A.

For Sailings to Japan, Hongkong, Australia, Calcutta, Bombay, Straits and United Kingdom.

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route and the route and all sailings are subject to cancellation, change or deviation with or without notice.

For particulars apply to the Agents:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

27 The Bund Telephone 11428

BARBER-WILHELMSEN

Express Service

Shanghai—34 DAYS—New York

To New York and Boston via Los Angeles and Panama Canal

Next sailing about third week in February.
Following sailing about third week in March.

For Freight and Passage Rates apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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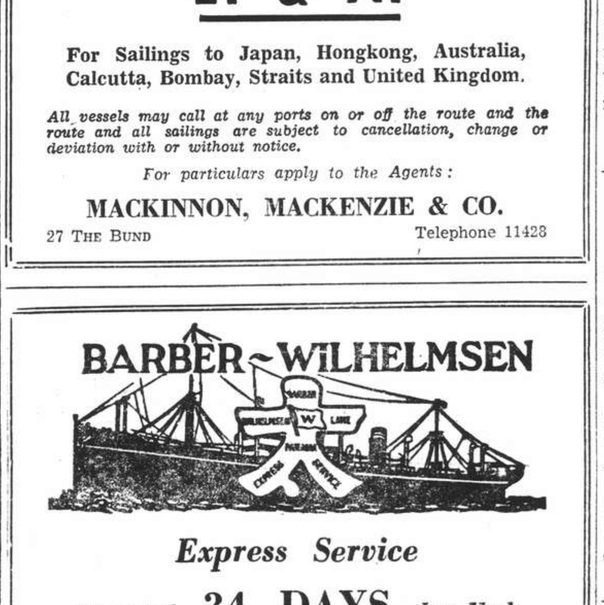
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 421

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Being matey, but not with sister vessel (10)
8 The best circles would consider this rather flat (4)
10 "Sad lies can" (anag.) (10)
11 Billingsgate has a word for it (4)
12 Get together backwards (4)
15 Little things in religious bodies (7)
18 May be a thing of powder, or puffs (5)
19 Fifteen men sat on one (5)
20 Butt for singers? (5)
21 A barrister may find this to wait long for its anagram (5)
22 Put it down, and shut up (5)
23 "This the spreading chestnut tree" (5)
24 Curtain that has its place in France (5)
25 Japanese town (5)
26 Drink this, and submit to the yoke with spirit (7)
30 Songs the canary does (4)
32 One could use it to make a kind of toboggan (4)
34 "Gilt car lay" (anag.) (10)
35 Coin that's gone off the rail (4)
36 A catching combination (three words —3, 3, 4)

DOWN

2 It's in every sea channel (4)
3 The stuff a Russian red was made of (5)
4 You won't get it on 36 across (5)
5 Self in many gives uplift (5)
6 He puts feet into what he turns his hand to (4)
7 To lose it would put a Jap out of countenance (4)
9 It may be just touch and go for a vessel hereat (three words—4, 2, 4)
10 Sounds an unusual kind of headgear this fruit (10)
13 At long last (10)
14 Fifth-columnist to Cupid, engineering possible flare-up (10)
15 Mostly how fags are packed all strong (7)
16 Many taking risks leads to disaster (5)
17 See in what's under your hat what's in shell (7)
20 Noise heard at violent meeting of brass hats? (5)
27 Fine lot of cash to an American (5)
28 Pretend it sounds like a temple (5)
29 Totalling (two words—2, 3)
31 Good basis for revolution (4)
32 It comes out at night, and chews up rats (4)
33 Seen in the inglenook (4)

SUNDAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 5, Fluid; 7, Bugle; 8, Billy; 9, Emu; 11, Lug; 12, Encircled; 13, Delighted; 15, Per; 16, Leg; 17, Gloat; 19, Cooee; 20, Darts. **DOWN**: 1, Blame; 2, Rib; 3, Guy; 4, Cloud; 6, Dirigible; 7, Blackhead; 10, Under; 11, Level; 13, Demon; 14, Delta; 17, Gem; 18, Tap.

Rooms with Board

TWO communicating rooms or separately, steamheated, south verandah, private bathroom. Full board. 14A Kelmscott Gardens. -2289

TUNSIN Lodge, large, southfacing double room, all conveniences, excellent food, garden. Bus 14 (terminus). 42 Tunsin Road, House 28. Telephone 22946. -2294

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -2268

TWO adjoining small rooms with bath, one large room, one single room with bath, verandah, garden. Board optional. 7 Columbia Road corner Great Western, bus 2 and 14. -2303

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens. Available March 1, well-furnished, south room, verandah, bathroom, sleeping-porch. Excellent food. English-owned. 10848

Offices, Shops, Godowns

TO LET, big shop, best part Nanking Road. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -2344

DESIRABLE factory site for immediate occupation situated on Edinburgh Road. Modern 2 storied reinforced concrete building. Approximate area 1500 square feet. Apply China Realty Company, 290 Szechuen Road. 10794

TO LET: Bubbling Well Road. Near Majestic site. Ground floor shop, 880 square feet connected with first floor 4,500 square feet suitable for cafe and/or cabaret. Fitted to lessee's own requirements. Apply Box 1233, NCDN. 10865

Houses and Land

NEWLY-BUILT three-storied building including 15 rooms with garden and all modern conveniences. No. 235, 237 Route Delastre near Route Frelupt Price moderate. Apply to Mr. Doo. Kwang Wha Petroleum Co. 14 Museum Road, telephone 11476. -2339

WANTED to buy vacant land or property facing main road, up to $100,000. Address Box 1189, NCDN. 10847

INVESTMENT returning 10/15 percent. 2 new houses at 321 Route Duplelx each divided three 3-roomed apartments. Prices with land $67,000 and $70,000, de Becker Law and Estate Offices. Telephone 15633. 10542

WANTED to buy 5-6 roomed house with garden. State particulars and price. Box 1199, NCDN. -2319

WANTED buy property or vacant land for investment up to $100,000. Box 1110, NCDN. -2160

Furnished Houses

TUNSIN Road. Five-roomed house, completely furnished, servants' quarters, garage, garden, central heating, etc. Monthly tenancy $300. Address Box 1205, NCDN. 10857

TO LET. Seven-roomed house (partially-furnished) with usual servants' offices, standing in beautifully-laid-out grounds of approximately one mow, near the Hungjao Golf Club. Apply Spence, Robinson and Partners, 39 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 10627

TO LET, from about March 7, 153 Great Western Road, beautifully-furnished detached house. Eight rooms, three baths, garage and nice garden. Completely screened. Telephone 21715. -2275

TO LET, for six months or longer, partly-furnished, attractive five-roomed house, best part French Concession, fully-screened, central heating. Address Box 1222, NCDN. 10862

Unfurnished Houses

APRIL 1. Lucerne off Tunsin Road, in first-class residence. Large reception room, dining-room, porch-room, spacious pantry, kitchen, servants' quarters, garage; three bedrooms, bathroom. Use of large tennis lawn, garden. Modern conveniences. Further particulars telephone 20424. -2047

FOR RENT nearly new 6½ room house French Concession over one mow land $600 per month, no strings, available immediately 124 Rte Camille Lorioz. During office hours telephone 19059. -2301

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before February 20, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 415, 430, 501, 629, 711, 714, 727, 734, 749, 760, 765, 771, 772, 816, 827, 833, 845, 870, 873, 880, 910, 943, 944.

Furnished Apartments

WELL-FURNISHED two-roomed apartment. Private entrance, bathroom hot/cold water, steamheating, refrigerator. Immediate occupation. Apply 745 Yu Yuen Road. -2099

COMPLETELY furnished, small apartment in Concession, rent US$24, all conveniences, furniture and fittings to be sold $3,000. Box 1167, NCDN. -2241

TO LET, March 1, two-roomed, modern, furnished apartment; verandah, bathroom, kitchen. Steam-heating, taxes, hot water, cutlery, crockery. Inclusive rent $400. Vicinity Avenue Haig and Tifeng Road. Telephone 20666. 10894

TWO-ROOMED flat, verandah. Haig Court. Fittings, furniture to be taken over. Address Box 1210, NCDN. -2335

Unfurnished Apartments

TWO and four-roomed apartment, best part Concession. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -2344

TO LET, very attractive 4-roomed apartment de luxe, sixth floor, two bathrooms, verandah, refrigerator, servants' quarters. Best residential part of French Concession. Rent US$54. Apply A. Leonard P. Veysseyre, Architects. 461 Avenue Joffre. -10748

ATTRACTIVE three-roomed apartment with large verandah and all modern conveniences on Route Frelupt. Apply personally: Asia Realty Company, 110 Szechuen Road. 10823

889 YUYUEN Road, three-roomed flat, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, private entrance, small garden. -2235

HOUSE CLEANERS

G. H. PARKES & CO.

TELEPHONE 72245

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Variable weather with freshening winds around Tientsin and Shantung. Rainy or misty to cloudy with cyclonic circulation over our regions and the Eastern Sea, owing to a low area crossing our Coasts East-North-Eastward.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 37.0	max. 49.0	min. 35.6	max. 49.6
„ same date last year	min. 41.0	max. 49.0	min. 40.5	max. 53.8

Rainfall: .52

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1941 (22nd day of 1st moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Feb. 20, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Mar. 3. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Feb. 17, at 7 p.m. for registered and at 8 p.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for American and Europe: Feb. 24, 27, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $3

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai. Telegrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event

BIRTH

WILKINSON.—On February 15, 1941 at the Country Hospital Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. Louis L. Wilkinson a son, BEVERLY BYRD.

DEATH

SIMMONS—On February 16, 1941, suddenly, ALICE DAISY SIMMONS daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Simmons. The funeral will take place at Baikal Road Cemetery today at 12.15. 10872

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. EBERHARDT wish to thank their many friends for the kind expressions of sympathy and beautiful floral tributes received in their sad bereavement, also for the many contributions to the Helvetia Swiss Benevolent Society.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

FEBRUARY

17 *Two British sailors killed by Chinese shells, Shanghai (1932)*
17 *Lester School foundation stone laid (1934)*
17 Engineering Society Meeting 5.45 p.m.
17 S.A.C.S. "Western motives in Chinese Art." by A. H. Burling. For Y. 5.30

COMING EVENTS

FEBRUARY

20 For. Y. Lecture "Classical Chinese Views on Influencing Character" by Mr. L. Tomkinson, at 9 p.m
21 K. A. Persen, broadcasting XMHA 9
21 Art Exhibition M. Brenner, Modern Homes, 869 Bubbling Well Road, continues to March 15
22 Jewish Recreation Club Annual Dance at Shanghai Race Club 9.30 p.m.
27 Royal Society of St. George, Annual Meeting
27 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg S.I.B.C. 3 p.m.
28 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 9
28 Special Soiree, in aid of St. Tichon's Orphanage, French Club 9.30 p.m.

MARCH

1 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 3
6 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra in Glazunov's "Seasons", Symphonic ballet and "Stenka Razin" historical pantomime Lyceum Theatre 9.15
7 B.W.A. Jumble Sale 9.30 a.m.
8 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra Lyc. 9.15
9 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra Lyc. matinee at 2.15 evening at 9.15
16 Purim Ball Arcadia 9 p.m.

TIENTSIN WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN (pursuant to Section 225 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance 1932) that a General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Thomson & Co., on Wednesday, the 19th day of March 1941 at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1941.

L. T. BEDDOW,
M. C. HALTON
Liquidators.

10869

THE PADANG RUBBER CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending April 30, 1941, at the rate of Fifteen Cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Members on record on Thursday, February 27, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from February 24 to 27, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
General Managers.

Shanghai, February 15, 1941.

10861

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.

(New York and Berlin Clinics)
specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases

HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

South British

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

NOTICE

AQUARIUS WATERS

Having maintained prices at the lowest possible level in spite of the continued heavy increase in the cost of manufacture, we are now compelled to announce a complete revision in our Selling Prices effective from today.

This revision will also apply to bottles and crates on account of very heavy replacement costs.

New Prices can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY,
General Managers,
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. LTD.,
44 Foochow Road.

Shanghai, February 15, 1941.

10843

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

6% DEBENTURES, ISSUE of 1934

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from February 21 to February 28, 1941, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

February 12, 1941.

10811

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA

SESSION 1940-41

SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING

The Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Society will be held *TODAY*, at 5.45 p.m. in the *Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, 1320 Avenue Road,*

AGENDA

PAPER ON
SOME ASPECTS OF FUSION WELDING

By

N. O. BURGESS.

Tea will be available from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

C. C. KNOX.
Hon. Secretary
E. S. C.

10869

OSWALD STANHOPE BENBOW-ROWE

deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims or demands upon or against the Estate of OSWALD STANHOPE BENBOW-ROWE deceased late of Shanghai sharebroker who died on the 2nd day of October 1940 at Hongkong and of whose estate Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) were granted by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai on the 14th day of February 1941 to ARTHUR ERNEST SEDDON of Shanghai aforesaid Barrister-at-Law the lawful attorney of Elsa Grace Frances Field the executrix named in the said Will, and who have not already done so, are hereby requested to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of April 1941 And that after such date the said Arthur Ernest Seddon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be answerable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.
Legal Practitioners for ARTHUR ERNEST SEDDON the Attorney of Elsa Grace Frances Field the sole Executrix of the estate of the above-named deceased.

Shanghai, 15th day of February 1941.

10852

TIFFINS

Served daily, incl. Sundays, $3.60. Same as Jimmy's Kitchen. Orchestra dance music. Dinner and tea dances.

SILVER PALACE

Ave. Foch & Weihaiwei Road

2285

THE TRAGEDIAN

asked for real wine in the banquetting scene. The stage manager replied, "Certainly, and you shall have real poison in the death scene". For real protection in the form of Fire and Burglary policies on the home apply as below.

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10849

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10813

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10814

AISHI

DENTAL OFFICE

DENTAL SURGEON

Dr. M. YAGATA

Artificial Porcelain Teeth

(Jacket Crown)

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Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273

10816

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk

Pasteurised Grade "A"

1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

10852

EWO GIN

Distilled in England

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10811

THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND (SHANGHAI)

is

"MORE OPEN THAN USUAL,"

to use the undismayed slogan put up by bombed shops at home, for contributions to aid the distress caused by the bombing of residential and crowded areas.

Please send your contributions to the Honorary Treasurer Mr. G. H. Stacey, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

FOR HIRE

1940 Chevrolet de luxe.

Telephone 14528.

10849

TO LET

One well-furnished one-roomed apartment with kitchen and bathroom in modern building down-town. Telephone 14528. 10849

FINE

OLD GLENLIVAT WHISKY

HIGH QUALITY LOW PRICE

Obtainable at all Compradore Stores or direct from

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(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

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Established over 100 Years

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Branch Manager.

FASHION FLASH

Unique opportunity for ladies and gentlemen shopping for really good English, all-season suitings, coatings or dress-materials, at wholesale prices.

A wonderful display of all the latest designs and colouring to be seen at

K. THORNTON & CO.
Hamilton House
Ground-floor, telephone 18628
Open February 17, 1941. Office time from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

2263

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Feb. 15 16.00	Feb. 15 21.00	Feb. 16 4.00	Feb. 16 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.39	30.42	30.28	30.29
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.12	—0.13	—0.23	—0.22
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.12	—0.19	—0.11	—0.13
Wind (direction)	SE	ESE	ESE	NNW
„ (miles per hour)	8.7	3.1	6.2	2.5
Temperature (Fahr.)	42.8°	37.6°	40.3°	43.0°
Humidity (per cent)	66	79	92	97
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	2	6	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	0.07

Siccawei Abridged Report Feb. 15	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.45	—0.10	30.26
Temp. min. 27.5° Max. 47.5°	37.5°	+5.9°	39.9°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	4.94	—	3.16

Time and Tide	17/2	18/2	19/2	20/2	21/2	22/2	23/2
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.35	6.34	6.33	6.31	6.30	6.29	6.28
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.42	17.43	17.44	17.45	17.45	17.46	17.47
Moon rises at Shanghai	23.29	—	0.31	1.32	2.29	3.22	4.11
Moon sets at Shanghai	9.59	10.45	11.34	12.26	13.21	14.16	15.13
Flood makes Shai. (day)	14.30	15.20	16.25	17.40	5.46	7.06	8.20
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	7.00	7.50	8.47	9.58	11.30	12.56	14.00
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	1.02	16.45	17.45	6.35	8.45	10.00	10.50
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.28	7.86	7.20	6.42	7.30	7.82	8.70

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 15th:—Siberian anticyclone steady over China and Japan. South-easterly to north-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine, cloudy and cold weather in China.

State on the morning of the 16th:—Misty weather with rain. Normal and unsteady pressure. North-westerly breezes.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $1,725,734

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Some of the foreign members of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd., Thorburn Road Branch	143		
Some members of the Public Health Department	115		
Some members of the foreign staff at Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill	90		
Hungjao Golf Club—donation from members to the January War Charity Sweep	40		
Harmon.Mr/Mrs.F.H.B.	20		
Members of the Country Club	1,048		
Talbot.Mrs.Emily	200		
Members of the Staff of the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	275		
Stirling,E.M.	10	Crowther.M.C.	10
W.C.B.	50	Moss.A.W.	20
R.H.O.	25	White.C.	20
Anon	1,000	Prince.M.	10
Costa.L.F.da	25	King.M.	10
Anon	50	Bennison,F.S.	10
100 Zing Boos	100	Gill.D.S.	5
Cruiser	25	Suboff.S/T	5
Deaville.D.S.	25	Anon	23
H.D.M.R.	25	Tchehovsky,O.D.	40

DONATIONS

Wilson.Mr/Mrs.A.	20		
Chinai & Co., J.C.	101		
Commisariat.E.J.	25		
Forestier.Mr/Mrs.G.	100		
Snake—H.F.P./A.H.S.	5		
Proceeds private exhibition of Mrs. Joseph Brown's miniature "Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe"	25		
Proceeds of sweep in the Cathay Bar	70		
Trodd.Mr/Mrs.E.G.	50		
Fuller.Miss Georgina	20		
Chinese Office Staff of Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill	27		
Hotchkiss.Mr/Mrs.H.R.	5		
Belbin.Mr/Mrs.A.B.	50		
Tweedie.S./Brown.J.	20		
Country Club—proceeds of New Year's Eve Ball	2,104		
Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd., floating staff supplementary subscription to Mr. W. J. Keswick's Fund	471		
A Saturday evening's entertainment at the Shanghai Junior Golf Club	200		
B.B.A. Waste Paper Sub-Committee	420		
Large.Mr/Mrs.G.C.	50		
Grilk.Jr.,Mrs.G.J.	200		
Craik.Mr/Mrs.G.H.	40		
Harvey.A.E.	200	Howard.Chas.A.	500
Armes.N.	20	Lupton.Mrs.A.K.	20
J.M.C.	200	Une Francaise	100
D.R.	100	Nyi.Mrs F.	50
Anon	10	Mr/Mrs.J.L.W.	50
F.F.	5	Moalem.Mrs.G.	10
Dice Game	320	Anon	20
Atmasingh.B.D.	50	Swear Box	11
Clifton.F.W.	100	Smith.J.Mansel	76
Toes.F.F.	100	Roulette	45
Toes.I.A.	100	Parkill.A.	250
Rielley.Joyce	5	Taylor,W.C.D.	100
Tolmie.G.W.	50	Spence,Mrs.E.C	100
Taylor,Miss E.G	30		

IN MEMORY OF VIOLET'S BIRTHDAY

Helen 5

IN MEMORY OF MRS. C. S. PEACOCK

Train,Mr/Mrs.W.H.	50		
Macdermott.Mr/Mrs.J.P.	30		
Daniels.Mr/Mrs.A.J.	25		
Toeg.Edmund	100	Cis & John	50
Charlie & Helen	50		

IN MEMORY OF KENNETH TOON

Friends in the Special Branch S.M.P.	80		
Kum.T.C.	40	Liang.C.	20

$1,736,629

STERLING

Balance Brought Forward £23,497

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

G.F.	1		
Nanking British War Charities Fund	25		

DONATIONS

From Dorothy Ellis being cheque received from Mr. E. A. H. Piper for Union Jack Badges

Anon	50	I.G.	5
Tipton,L.	20		

£23.50

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, February 17. *Reg.* *Ord.*

Tsingtao and Dairen	*19 00	7.15	
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	x 9.30	10.00	
Hongkong and Canton	12.30	13.00	
Nantung	14.30	15.00	
Aust. N.Z. and Java Ports	ax15.00	16.00	
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x 15.30	16.00	
Manila	15.30	16.00	
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00	
Nantung	18.30	19.00	
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00	
Australia and New Zealand	19.00	20.00	
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00	
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00	

TUESDAY, February 18.

Chefoo and Tientsin	*20.00	8.00	
Hongkong and Canton	x 9.30	10.00	
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00	
Nantung	18.30	19.00	
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00	
Amoy	19.30	20.00	
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00	

* The night before

X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Feb. 24, 1941.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai–Nanking Air Line at noon and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai–Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ninghsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichowu; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong–Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. close at 9.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai–Tsingtao–Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai–Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m on Sundays and Wednesdays

Some women have beautiful legs . . .

More women make their legs *look* beautiful in

ROSALIND STOCKINGS

SHANGHAI'S BIGGEST STOCKING VALUE!

ROSALIND CHIFFON have cotton tops and feet for extra wear.

Price $5.95 pair—3 pairs for $17.50

ROSALIND SUPERSILK are wonderfully sheer and wear an extraordinarily long time.

Price $11.50 pair

Only obtainable from

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

What the Hong List contains:

General Index
Foreign Calendar
Chinese Calendar
Jewish Calendar
Mohammedan Calendar
Holidays
Eclipses in 1941
Postal Rates
Hotels
Apartments
Racing Fixtures

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—All firms, institutions, missions, diplomatic, consulates, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs, arranged alphabetically.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms listed alphabetically with the firm's name. If you wish to find the address of a foreign company with local representation, or the agent of a particular motor-car, cosmetic, or radio, look up this list.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—Shanghai firms under their professional or trade headings. A list of apartment houses is a valuable feature of this section.

DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS—of all nationalities and their stations.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of mercantile marine officers.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

STREET DIRECTORY.—The streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices, and stores.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—The foreign residents of Shanghai, and many Chinese, listed alphabetically, with their private addresses.

HONG LISTS.—The principal cities and ports, from Harbin to Canton, with foreign firms, institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents in the above cities and ports.

MISSIONS.—Classified alphabetically by provinces. Under the names of the provinces are given the towns where missions are established, with resident missionaries' list. This is divided into two sections: (1) Protestants; (2) Roman Catholics.

MISSIONARIES WHO'S WHO.—Alphabetical lists of Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries.

MAP OF SHANGHAI.—From Kiangwan to Lunghwa and the Hungjao Aerodrome to Pootung (65 by 32 inches).

THE CHINA HONG LIST 1941

First published 1850

With map of Shanghai $27; without map $25

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE

And All Booksellers

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, hardworking, reliable expert in hardware, sundries and electrical export trade, must speak good English. Address Box 1193, NCDN. 2305

WANTED by neutral firm stenotypist-office assistant, female, with knowledge of accounts, filing, records and languages. Apply in handwriting stating salary expected to Box 1108, NCDN. 2157

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NEUTRAL firm absolutely safe, willing take over business or properties owned by evacuees. Box 1214, NCDN. 2262

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RCA 15U all-wave radiogram incorporating latest highfidelity sound system Automatic record changer. US$180 Trading terms acceptable. Telephone 32014. 2210

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10656

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PRIVATE SALE: Late 1939 Packard Super-8 convertible sedan, with radio, defroster etc., practically new, never been used in Shanghai. Telephone 18502, 10-12 a.m. 2340

1929 Ford Tudor sedan, four new tyres, reducoed last August. Engine perfect condition. US$175. Box 1152, NCDN. 10625

1934 Vauxhall, perfect condition, US$250. Address Box 1143, NCDN. 2212

BEST cash offer for used cars at Jenny's Motors. 177 Route Amiral urbet. Telephone 73165. 1142

CHRYSLER coupe, new paint, recently overhauled, US$160. Telephone 37220. 2038

1934 Chevrolet, four-door sedan. Just run in after very thorough overhaul, US$350. Telephone office 18488, home 21611. 2299

1933 Standard convertible coupe, 4-cylinder, over 30 miles per gallon: first-class condition, for sale $6.000 nett or exchange bigger sedan. 167 Yu Ya Ching Road, telephone 96290, Mr. King. 2239

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Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

FOREIGNER, free military service, seeks responsible position, several languages, accountant, import/export. Address Box 1229, NCDN. 2374

ATTRACTIVE American girl, four years office experience USA. No shorthand. Box 822, NCDN. 2234

EXPERIENCED electro-mechanical engineer, seeks position. Best references. Box 1223, NCDN. 2363

CHEMIST, experienced in laboratory work, seeks position. Address Box 1176, NCDN. 2274

STENOTYPIST, neutral nationality. Perfect English. Many years experience. Fast. Accurate. Highest British references Apply Box 1192, NCDN. 10853

FIGUEIREDO'S School can recommend steno-typists; beginners, experienced. Typewriters for hire. 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road. 10612

For Sale—Miscellaneous

HATCHING eggs: Leghorn, Rhode Island, red and barred Plymouth Rock Apply Sunnydale Farm, 153 Chemulpo Road. Telephone 19257. 12067

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Zeiss binocular 6x24, bargain, 138 Hamilton House. 2249

OCCASION! Several exquisite Persian rugs and one Persian carpet, fine table-linen, for sale. Private. Monday and Tuesday, from 10 a.m. to evening. 307 Route Vallon. 2245

TWO perambulators for winter and summer use respectively, in perfect condition. Telephone 31747. 2270

SHIRTS made to measure, guaranteed English materials, semi-stiff collars, latest designs from $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10755

VACUUM-CLEANER "Progress", "Electrolux", hair-dryer, flat-iron, toaster, selling cheap. 2/111 Peking Road. 10541

LINEN handkerchiefs. $1.25; applique aprons, $1.50; riding gloves, $3; evening bags, $6.50. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10755

VACUUM-cleaner, Electrolux; heating-pad. Reasonable price, for quick sale. 24 The Bund, Room 33. 1404

EXQUISITE mocha cups and crystal-ware. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 1285

Chinese Servants

GOOD cook-boy, seeks position, good knowledge of American and English cooking. Well-recommended. Address Box 1132, NCDN. 2195

HARDWORKING house-coolie required Salary $35, quarters/cooking fuel provided. Must be recommended. Apply 20 Avenue Petain after 9 a.m. 10797

CAN recommend good house-boy, speaks English. Box 1035, NCDN. 2039

GOOD cook-boy and excellent baby-wash amah. Available immediately. Telephone 19059. 2232

COOK-BOY, clean, honest, willing worker, available immediately. Reply Box 1227, NCDN. 2371

RECOMMEND cook-boy. Plain cooking, clean, willing worker, good English. Telephone 46836, mornings 2318

Educational

MRS. H. Beesley gives individual tuition in Pitman's shorthand/touch typewriting. Rapid progress assured. Telephone mornings 79887 2376

LADY, piano-teacher required for child's first lessons. Write stating qualifications and method. Address Box 1188, NCDN. 10846

GERMAN conversation, grammar, commercial correspondence and shorthand lessons by experienced lady-teacher. 868 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 117, telephone 33833. 2280

Clothing and Fabrics

TABLE cloths and napkins, best European pure linen qualities. Excellent values. Box 750, NCDN. 2237

Personal

RESPECTABLE Chinese gentleman wishes to meet educated, attractive Chinese lady, 25-30, view friendship. Preferably with passport photo. Box 1187, NCDN. 2295

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. 1840

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. 1521

MASSAGE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10 p.m. 2246

Office Cars

SEAT vacant, Canidrome/Bund, 6.30/4.30 p.m., three or four trips, $45. Box 1160, NCDN. 2238

Lost

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that my Customs Authority has been lost and is now declared null and void. Mishio Noguchi. 2246

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663. Mr. W. Engel. 2108

WANTED to buy, secondhand typewriter, state particulars and exact price. Address Box 1194, NCDN. 2306

WANTED two girls' bicycles. Age: 12 and 15. Box 1185, NCDN or Telephone 21123. 10842

WILL pay good prices for all secondhand goods, household furniture, carpets, typewriters, sewing machines, radios, etc. Telephone 96967, 510 Peking Road. George Young. 1747

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Boats

STEAM launch for sale or hire. Boat suitable for harbour work, can tow about 150 tons. C. A. Bauman, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, telephone 12770. 10756

LIGHTER to buy, 300/400 tons, old or new. Apply Tsen Yuen, 9 Quai de France. Telephone 87525. 2297

60 ft. twin engine motor cruiser, for sale, completely equipped. Address Box 1207, NCDN. 2330

Wanted to Rent

ONE to two-roomed self-contained apartment wanted, western Concession. Willing buy furniture. Box 1165, NCDN. 2239

Animals

TWO good country ponies, "Malenki" and "Freckles", for sale. Both excellent jumpers, latter very suitable for youngster. Owner leaving. For particulars telephone 22012. 2325

WANTED male wire-haired terrier puppy of ½-1 year old. Will pay good price. Address Box 1124, NCDN. 2182

IMPORTED pure-bred female cat from Siam, age 6½ months. Telephone 14528. 10950

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10618

Rooms Without Board

ONE/TWO furnished rooms in private house with garden, garage, modern sanitation, with/without private bathroom, telephone. Western district. Telephone 14222 office hours. 2294

FURNISHED rooms, single persons, private home, Concession, steamheating, British or Americans preferred. Apply giving your telephone, Box 1236, NCDN. 2291

FURNISHED steamheated south room, all conveniences, for gentleman, Embankment Building. Box 1216, NCDN. 2293

COMFORTABLE bed-sitting room for single person. Steamheating. Board optional, 1821A/2 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 68079. 2264

AVAILABLE for single person, attractive well-furnished room in steam-heated apartment, near French Park. Breakfast optional. Telephone 81747. 2270

IN apartment, centre Concession, south-facing furnished room, all modern conveniences, central heating, hot water. Perferably single. Telephone 77755, 12-2, 6-8. Apply 804 Avenue Joffre. 2275

SINGLE south room, well-furnished, for employed bachelor only. 23 Tower Apartment, telephone 70192. 2291

BIG room to let, steamheating, hot water, breakfast optional. Telephone 78700 after 6 p.m. 2196

More Classified Ads. Overleaf